

PEOPLE
Michael Jackson
The Executive
ACCESS VOYAGE
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Position

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3 Activists Escape To U.S. Consulate In Johannesburg

By John D. Battersby
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Three anti-apartheid leaders who were being held under emergency detention laws took refuge in the U.S. Consulate in Johannesburg on Tuesday after escaping from a hospital where they were undergoing physiotherapy.

The U.S. Embassy in Pretoria said Tuesday night that although it was not U.S. policy to offer asylum in its consular and diplomatic premises, it had been decided to allow the three to enter.

"We will not pressure them to leave against their will," the embassy said in a statement.

The U.S. ambassador, Edward J. Perkins, took personal charge of the incident and was in touch with both the State Department and the Pretoria government.

But by late Tuesday night, Mr. Perkins had not acceded to a request by the three to visit them at the consulate to listen to their demands. But the ambassador travels 50 miles (50 kilometers) from the U.S. Embassy in Pretoria to a neighborhood in Johannesburg to meet anti-apartheid leaders representing the three.

The three men who took refuge



Yasser Arafat arriving in Strasbourg on Tuesday for a visit to the European Parliament.

Arafat Says PLO Studies Initiatives

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

STRASBOURG, France — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said Tuesday night that King Hussein's renunciation of Jordanian claims to the West Bank had brought the search for Middle East peace to a "crucial stage" that called for new initiatives from the PLO leadership.

Mr. Arafat, addressing Socialist deputies to the European Parliament during his first visit to France, repeated the PLO call for an international peace conference, including Israel and the PLO, "based on UN Resolution 242," accompanied by recognition of "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

He expressed willingness to recognize Israel and accept UN guarantees for its security, provided this came as part of an agreement in which Israel also would recognize a parallel Palestinian right to a state.

In Paris, the Foreign Ministry said earlier that Foreign Minister Roland Dumas had decided to meet Mr. Arafat on Wednesday despite protests from French Jews. Reuters reported. It will be the second time Mr. Arafat has met Mr. Dumas.

[French Socialist meeting in the southeastern city of Vienna appeared split by Mr. Arafat's decision to meet Mr. Arafat, Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement said. "The debate is so passionate that it's better that we don't talk about it."

In Strasbourg, protesters marched from a city synagogue to the Parliament building holding placards denouncing the PLO as a terrorist group, with slogans such as "Arafat Assassin." Organizers said

UN to Get A Part of U.S. Dues

Reagan Releases Funds and Seeks Debt Settlement

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has authorized the immediate release of \$188 million in U.S. dues payments to the United Nations and has directed the State Department to work on a plan for settling all past debts, the White House announced Tuesday.

The presidential spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, told reporters in a late-afternoon briefing that Mr. Reagan instructed the State Department to work out "a multilateral plan" for paying a total of \$520 million in current and past-due U.S. payments to the UN.

Mr. Fitzwater said the United Nations "has reformed its operations to the point" where Mr. Reagan felt he could release the \$44 million withheld during fiscal 1988 and another \$144 million withheld during fiscal 1989, which starts Oct. 1.

The spokesman noted that Congress required the president to determine that the United Nations had made reforms, "including cutbacks in the secretariat, the hiring of temporary employees" and improved budgeting procedures.

Mr. Fitzwater said Mr. Reagan was convinced that the UN had made progress in instituting reforms and that the president owed the increasing peacekeeping role of the world body in such hot spots as Afghanistan, South-West Africa (Namibia) and the Gulf.

The United Nations, he said, is "serving important long-term interests" of the United States in these troubled regions.

Mr. Fitzwater said Mr. Reagan's decision to release a portion of the funds owed the UN immediately "makes clear that the United States is ready to meet its obligations."

The United States' regular UN dues assessment amounts to a quarter of the money in the organization's budget. And the United States also is assessed 31 percent of the peacekeeping costs.

"We have seen in the last six months some important reforms in terms of the budget and hiring practices, and so forth, and so that has been a determining factor," Mr. Fitzwater said. He also credited the United Nations with being "an important factor" in getting Soviet troops to withdraw from Afghanistan, and he said there had been an improvement in the political environment in the world body where American interests were concerned.

Mr. Reagan is scheduled to visit the United Nations for two days later this month, and will address the opening session of the General Assembly on Sept. 27. He also will meet with a number of foreign leaders while in New York.

"During the seven and a half years of this administration, the president has sought to change the political environment," Mr. Fitzwater said.

"Although the reform is incomplete, the progress is striking," he said, saying the United States had been demanding more accountability from the United Nations for the money it spends.

The aim, he said, was to "prod the United Nations to become an even greater force for peace throughout the world."

Kiosk

U.S. Urges UN To Study Iraq

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Tuesday that the United States had "compelling" evidence that Iraq has used chemical weapons against its Kurdish citizens.

He said, however, that the United Nations should conduct its own investigation before being asked to condemn Iraq.

The UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, asked Iraq on Tuesday to allow chemical weapons experts to investigate the claims. (Earlier article, Page 5)

Liberal Reforms Come Tenuously to Indonesia

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

JAKARTA — After more than two decades of authoritarian rule, President Suharto has started a process of cautious political liberalization in Indonesia that follows recent reforms to reduce state intervention in the economy, Western diplomats and Indonesian analysts say.

But they are not sure whether the pace of these economic and political changes in the world's fifth-most populous nation will be fast enough to meet rising expectations of young Indonesians, especially in Jakarta and other major cities.

Nor is it yet clear how much support there is for the changes from the armed forces, which play a key role in government.

Analysts also caution that if future shortages of food or jobs were to lead to serious anti-government unrest, the political reforms would probably be reversed.

Nonetheless, a wide range of sources here say there has been a significant easing of press controls this year and greater assertiveness by parliament in questioning executive acts.

The most recent sign of liberalization came last week, when Mr. Suharto abolished Indonesia's internal security agency, known as the Command for the Restoration of Security and Order.

The agency was headed by the defense minister, General Benny Murdani.

Political analysts said the removal of the military's sweeping powers to investigate subversion and detain suspects without trial would reduce its authority to intervene in civilian affairs.

A new agency has been set up with power only to advise Mr. Suharto, who, as president, is also supreme commander of the armed forces.

"There is more pluralism and diversity in the power base now," said Marzuki Darusman, a member of parliament for the ruling Golkar party.

A retired armed forces commander, General T.B. Simatupang, said there was a need "to free up the political system" to make the government more accountable and to promote respect for human rights, social justice and democracy.

But he added, "The question now is how do we do it and how fast do we go."

Mr. Simatupang said that while criticism was becoming more acceptable, there was still a deeply held conviction that power should not be divided because it was seen as part of a wider national and cosmic harmony. Compromise and consensus have been a traditional part of decision-making at all levels of Indonesian society.

"Our experience," Mr. Simatupang said, in reference to bitter dissension that followed attempts to introduce Western-style democracy in Indonesia in the 1950s, "is See INDONESIA, Page 6"

Allies Near Agreement On Arms-Control Talks

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Western governments are close to final agreement on an allied approach to arms-control talks about conventional forces in Europe, and new East-West disarmament negotiations could start in Vienna by the end of the year, U.S. and European officials said Tuesday.

Diplomatic maneuvering, however, has stepped up among allied governments on a few outstanding issues that could influence the overall package, these officials said. And the Soviet Union "still has not said its last word in its bid to snare some U.S. nuclear arms in the talks," a U.S. official said.

Western governments have informally agreed on an opening proposal, the officials said, adding that it would call for deep cuts in Warsaw Pact tanks, artillery and armored personnel carriers — the major attacks and occupations. But disagreements remain among allies. Norway, for example, has mounted a last-minute campaign against a French-sponsored plan to divide Western Europe into three negotiating zones: a central zone covering the main allied nations and central Warsaw Pact territory from Ireland to a point deep in the Soviet Union, a southern zone and a northern zone.

"In effect, the plan leaves Norway almost alone on the northern flank to be put in the balance against the heavily militarized northern Soviet Union," said Johan Holst, the Norwegian minister of defense. Mr. Holst was visiting Paris, where he tried, apparently with little success, to shift the French position.

Mr. Holst contended that the creation of zones for arms-control purposes risked undermining efforts in recent years to bind together the flanks and the center of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

As a compromise, Mr. Holst proposed that the troops and weapons in each zone be counted separately, but then added together to obtain an overall balance.

The Reagan administration initially resisted the zoning idea, seeking instead to propose that NATO and the Warsaw Pact seek equal ceilings in troops and weapons in a single vast area "from the Atlantic to the Urals." U.S. officials contended that this approach would be simpler and easier to defend before public opinion.

But France obtained the backing of major European governments in the central zone for its approach, and U.S. negotiators were out-weighted, diplomats said.

See ARMS, Page 6



HOSTAGE NO LONGER — Rudolf Cordes, a West German who was held for almost 20 months, leaving the Foreign Ministry in Damascus on Tuesday with his wife, Mariene. Page 2.

In Midst of Chile's Political Spring, Voters Still Feel a Chill

By Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Service

SAN FERNANDO, Chile — As Chile lives through this political spring, with ideas and expression flowering in a way not seen for 15 years, a stubborn reminder of the long winter remains: fear. The issue in Chile is not just what you believe in, but what, or whom, you fear.

With less than a month remaining before the Oct. 5 plebiscite, in which President Augusto Pinochet alone will run as candidate for president, both the "yes" and "no" campaigns are recognizing that the issue of fear is perhaps the most important of all.

"Our whole effort is basically a fight against fear," said Genaro Arrigada, executive secretary of the "no" campaign.

"It's a vicious circle — since Pinochet has been in power for 15 years, people get the idea that he's invincible. They figure, 'Why should I run this risk?'"

If the majority of the 7.2 million registered voters cast "yes" ballots for General Pinochet, he will start a new term March 11. If he is rejected, an open election will take place within a year, with the general to remain in power until then.

After so many years of living in a society where political expression was controlled, some Chileans are afraid to speak out. Some are afraid that the government will punish them if they vote "no," that the secret ballot somehow will not be secret.

Others have a different fear: that if General Pinochet loses, Chile will revert to what they see as the chaos of the Allende years, losing many of the economic gains that some sectors have achieved.

This whole gamut of apprehension could be seen in San Fernando, a city of 44,000 about 145 kilometers (90 miles) south of Santiago, in a fertile valley where farmers grow apples, potatoes, corn, tobacco, wheat and other crops. It is a low, flat, dusty town, full of feed stores and pickup trucks.

Ramón Arias stood by the side of the highway, friends keeping him company as he painted the owner's name on a tractor. Mr. Arias said that he will vote "no."

Before General Pinochet came to power, he said, things were better.

"At least there was work," he said.

But in the past few years, he said, "a cigarette factory, a rice-processing plant and other businesses in the area have closed."

Seasonal work is available, Mr. Arias said, picking apples and the like, but at the equivalent of \$3 or \$4 a day. "And that has to last you for the whole year," he added.

Mr. Arias said that when the "no" campaign recently staged a rally in San Fernando, suspicious-looking men had lurked about, taking pictures. He said he believed they were government agents.

A truck driver who would not give his name claimed in with the opinion that things were changing.

"Before," he said, "people were scared to have opinions and say what they thought. But now, no."

Not far away is the small house where Jorge Contreras lives with his wife and three children, in a corner of a small plot he farms with his four brothers. He makes most of his money selling bread door-to-door. He said that most of his customers favored "no." The reason is that they are getting poorer, he said, able to buy less of his bread.

But he added, speaking of the polls: "Many will arrive and vote yes, out of fear. Because they believe the vote will not be secret." He said people believe they could lose their jobs, their pensions, if they vote the way they want.

San Fernando is the kind of rural community that General Pinochet must carry if he is to win the new, eight-year term he

See CHILE, Page 6

2 Days of Complaints

Angry Siberians Berate Gorbachev For Poor Housing and Scarce Food

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — For the second day in a row, Mikhail S. Gorbachev faced complaints from angry Siberians about food shortages and poor housing and medical care.

On Tuesday, the Soviet leader told workers at the Khimvolokno synthetic-fiber factory in Krasnoyarsk that the Politburo was turning special attention to a shortage of kindergartens.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, quoted a worker as retorting: "We have kindergartens! We don't have housing, and the medical facilities are bad!"

Mr. Gorbachev had heard similar complaints Monday when he stopped in the village of Yemelyanovo on his way to Krasnoyarsk. One man shouted at Mr. Gorbachev: "We have no hot water. You do what you can to wash."

Later Tuesday, Mr. Gorbachev criticized local officials for mismanagement. "I felt that it's already impossible to talk to the people," Mr. Gorbachev said in a meeting with local officials in Krasnoyarsk, about 2,000 miles (3,300 kilometers) east of Moscow. "Wherever I was, on the street in a factory, or here, the people are simply at your throat. And I think they're right."

Usually, Soviet citizens politely praise Mr. Gorbachev and his policies or ask mild questions as he tours the country, but the discussions on the street in Yemelyanovo and at the Krasnoyarsk factory were filled with complaints about food and living conditions.

The issue of improvements in the daily lives of average Soviets is important to Mr. Gorbachev, who has made it a primary element of his policy of perestroika, or restructuring of Soviet society. Mr. Gorbachev has said he is not satisfied with the efforts to improve housing, food supplies and other elements of daily life.

Mr. Gorbachev's comments were included in an hour-long report about his visit to Krasnoyarsk on the evening television news program Vremya. The coverage included the acrimonious exchanges.

"I'll tell you, comrades, right away, that we cannot count on successful perestroika if the people aren't really settled in," Mr. Gorbachev said, "and if they've got so many problems piling up to form a single big problem — that of inadequate social amenities."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Machines That Talk Fail to Sell in U.S.

American consumers are refusing to buy machines that talk. The New York Times reports...

But Sony's talking alarm clock failed poorly. Panasonic has dropped its chatty microwave oven...

It's the ultimate in intrusiveness, said Mel Miller, the speaker of the New York State Assembly...

Michael Marsden, professor of popular culture at Bowling Green State University in Ohio, said people don't want machines ordering them around...

American stores traditionally charge women, but not men, for alterations on clothes. In Los Angeles, Gloria Allred, an attorney, has filed a class-action suit against Saks Fifth Avenue...

Shorter takes: Twenty years after Columbia University stopped building a gym in adjoining Morningside Park after...

WOO for SENATE



LATE VICTORY — Lieutenant Governor S.B. Woo of Delaware claiming victory in the state's Democratic primary election for senator...

student protests that nearby black residents needed the space, the foundation hole will become a pond as part of a park rehabilitation program...

Notes About People

Joseph R. Biden Jr., looking tanned and fit, has returned to the Senate after seven months of recuperation from brain surgery...

Education Secretary William J. Bennett, who is leaving office this month, said Harry S. Truman's quip that "if you want a friend in Washington, buy a dog" is funny but false...

Arthur Higbee

U.S. Bolsters Radon Warning, Urging Tests of Most Homes

By Philip Shabecoff New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Citing new evidence that the threat of cancer-causing radon is more widespread than previously recognized, the U.S. government has issued a national public health advisory urging that most homes be tested for the naturally occurring radioactive gas...

Radon-induced lung cancer is one of today's most serious public health issues, said Dr. Vernon J. Houk, an assistant surgeon general with the Public Health Service...

If levels exceed recommended guidelines, they said, remedial action should be taken to lower the amount of radon seeping into homes...

Two years ago, officials warned of rising evidence of the hazards of radon in homes, saying it might be responsible for 5,000 to 20,000 lung cancer deaths per year...

The announcement Monday followed a survey of seven U.S. states. Dr. Houk said the new data supported the conclusion that radon in U.S. homes caused as many as

20,000 lung cancer deaths each year.

The two officials said they believed that testing for radon levels should be required whenever a house changes hands, a practice already common in some areas where radon is a recognized threat.

Some scientists believe, however, that the method used by the Environmental Protection Agency in its surveys overestimates the extent of the problem, and they also question the need for testing virtually every home for radon.

Radon is an invisible, colorless gas formed when uranium in the soil and rocks decays. Outdoors, it dissipates and is harmless. But inside some buildings, depending on ventilation, air pressure and other factors, it can accumulate. Over years or decades of exposure, it can raise the risk of lung cancer.

In a survey involving 11,000 homes in seven states, the agency found that nearly one in three houses tested had levels of radon above those considered a health risk. In a similar survey last year of 10 different states, the agency found that one in five homes contained the gas at levels above the U.S. standard.

The levels of radon in homes can often be minimized by such means as sealing cracks in foundations or adding ventilation.

Extrapolating from the testing conducted this year, the agency es-

timated that among the 15 million homes in the seven states surveyed, about 200,000 had levels that exceeded the current health-protection standards for uranium miners.

For people who spend 75 percent of their time in the home, that level poses a cancer risk equal to smoking more than a pack of cigarettes a day, the agency estimates.

Officials of the agency said that the new survey results reinforced previous estimates that at least eight million homes in the United States were contaminated with radon. Those estimates had been challenged as too high by some scientists.

The government recommended that homeowners take action to reduce the buildup of radon when tests find the gas at four picocuries per liter of air or more. A picocurie is one trillionth of a curie, a standard measure of radiation.

In terms of danger to the lungs, Dr. Houk said, exposure to four picocuries per liter in the air was equivalent to having 200 to 300 chest X-rays a year or smoking half a package of cigarettes a day.

The states in the latest survey were Arizona, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota and Pennsylvania. Last year the survey covered Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Worst of Drought Is Over, U.S. Agriculture Agency Says

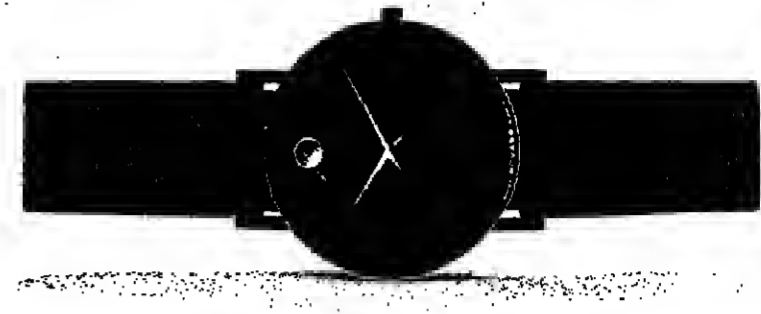
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The worst of the drought is over, the Agriculture Department has announced, standing by its prediction that grain production would fall 31 percent this year.

The monthly crop report, based

on growing conditions on Sept. 1, also stated Monday that consumer prices and farmers' income should not be much affected by the drought, even though the corn crop, for example, is expected to be at a five-year low and soybeans at a 12-year low.

"We continue to believe that the drought will add one percentage point to the Consumer Price Index for food in 1988," said Ewen M. Wilson, the department's assistant secretary for economics. The food component is only one of several in the full index.



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Jackson and Dukakis Reconcile, Once Again

By Michael Oreskes New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson is evaluating advertising scripts for Governor Michael S. Dukakis. He helped him write a speech, and he is even advising on how to deflect Vice President George Bush's attacks.

It is the latest rapprochement between Mr. Dukakis, the Democratic presidential nominee, and Mr. Jackson, the party's runner-up. Quietly—at least for now—are the bitter complaints from Mr. Jackson, who felt that he and his supporters were being left out in the cold by Mr. Dukakis even after the two had stood together and pledged unity at the Democratic Convention in Atlanta.

There is still no great personal chemistry between them. After weeks of tension over Mr. Jackson's role or lack of one in the Dukakis campaign, suspicions lingered. Dukakis staffers said the nominee had decided he must tolerate Mr. Jackson in the interest of winning.

When a journalist observed to Mr. Jackson on Friday that Mr. Dukakis was not a particularly friendly person, Mr. Jackson replied, "But he's competent."

But Mr. Dukakis's staff is hoping that these little daggers Mr. Jackson has been tossing will be buried now by their efforts of the last few days to overcome past misunderstandings and bring him into the campaign's inner workings.

"He's now involved strategically in our campaign," said Donna Brazile, who supervises field operations for the Dukakis camp.

"In the last three days the campaign is making a turnaround for the better," Mr. Jackson said. He noted that with 57 days to go he had yet to make his first official campaign appearance at the request of the ticket.

Education Secretary William J. Bennett, who is leaving office this month, said Harry S. Truman's quip that "if you want a friend in Washington, buy a dog" is funny but false. "I leave this job with a lot more friends than when I came," he said. "None of them are dogs." He deplored the posh salmon frequently served at receptions in the capital: "I never could get used, in this town, to being treated as if I were a large house cat."

An improved relationship with Mr. Jackson is, in part, a by-product of a larger decision by the campaign to reach out to a broader range of Democrats. The key figure in this peace-making is John Sasso, newly returned to the Dukakis campaign in the role of vice chairman.

One of Mr. Jackson's major peccates with the Dukakis campaign was the way he was being held at arm's length. There was always the suspicion in the Jackson camp that this was more than a matter of Mr. Dukakis's aloof personality, particularly after Dukakis staffers said there were states where Mr. Jackson's appearance on behalf of the ticket would do more harm than good. That triggered a blow-up between the Jackson and Dukakis camps two weeks ago.

But Mr. Sasso went to New York last week to see Mr. Jackson and mollify him. "Sasso coming into the campaign is the link to expansion," Mr. Jackson said Monday.

Among other things, Mr. Sasso asked for Mr. Jackson's advice on how to counter Mr. Bush's use of the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag as a campaign weapon against Mr. Dukakis, who once vetoed a state bill that would have forced teachers to lead their students in the pledge. Mr. Jackson recommended that Mr. Dukakis turn the issue back on Mr. Bush. "Pledge allegiance to the flag," Mr. Jackson said. "But pledge to house the homeless. Pledge to educate our children. Pledge to pay our teachers. Pledge allegiance to the people. Standing upright pledging allegiance to an American flag made in Korea will not wipe out hunger in America."

The campaign has followed up with other questions for Mr. Jackson.

"He is now rewriting the 10 reasons why black voters should support Mike Dukakis," Mrs. Brazile said in reference to a campaign brochure drafted by the campaign. Mr. Jackson is also reviewing radio scripts and print advertising. "Jesse's the best message person we have in black politics," she said.

U.S.-China Talks On Arms Proceed

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Talks are "moving forward" on sales of U.S. military goods to China, Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci said Tuesday after discussions with Chinese military officials during a five-day visit to China last week.

"We are moving forward on a number of programs with the Chinese," he said in an interview on U.S. television, citing "avionics upgrades for their fighter aircraft and radar programs, some torpedo programs." He said sales of other items were being discussed. Transfer of some U.S. military technology to China has been held up because of concern about Chinese arms sales in the Middle East.

New Mexico Rockfall Kills 5

United Press International

VELARDE, New Mexico — Five persons were killed and 14 injured when a boulder rolled down a mountainside and hit a bus in the north of the state, officials reported Tuesday.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Games, for a Change?

The Summer Olympics have for years been blighted by political posturing and even bloodshed, grievously compromising the innocent ideals of athletic competition.

peninsula, South Korea has been devastated by war, ruled by grim military autocrats, riven by student protests. It long has enjoyed American protection but has no diplomatic ties to China or the East bloc.

Of Bush and 'the Sage'

It is a good thing that Frederic Malek, deputy chairman of the Republican National Committee, quickly resigned his office after it came to light that he had cooperated with President Richard Nixon in a most offensive project: seeing whether a preponderance of Jews at the top of a federal government agency might be responsible for its supposed defiance of Mr. Nixon.

— how much screening he did. The vice president, who has in the past made some top-flight appointments, has lately been having problems in this regard.

Other Comment

Lebanon: The Ultimate Insult

Will Lebanon — torn, subjugated and ruined by 13 years of merciless war — now be subjected to the ultimate insult of being deprived of a president? This somber scenario can no longer be ruled out.

Playing for an Edge in Burma

President Maung Maung, by refusing to hand over power to an interim administration, is playing for all the advantage he can get. The new Burmese leader seems reasonable when measured against his immediate predecessors, but he still represents a government that has lost whatever public support it may once have had.

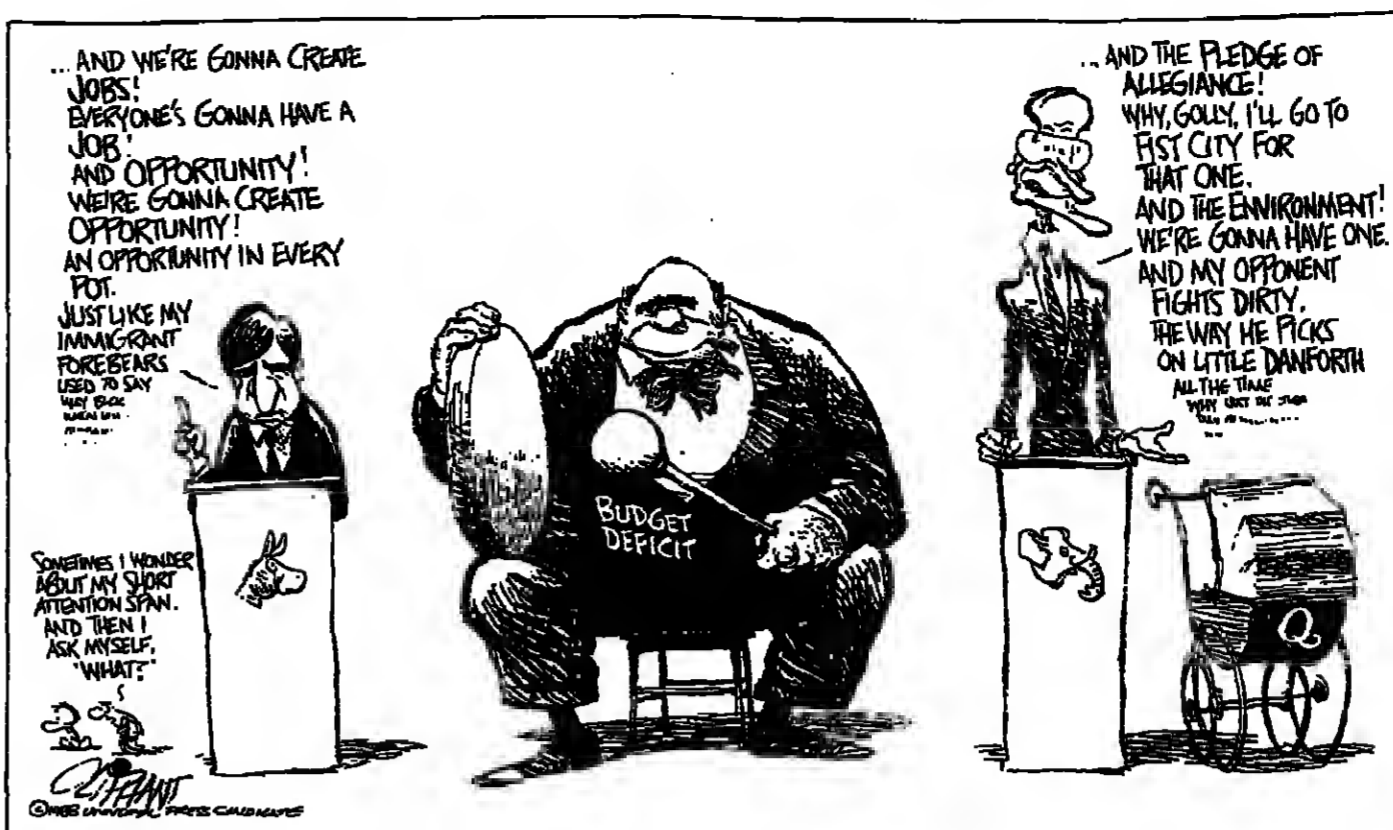
Time for Dukakis to Sprint

With two months in go until Election Day, George Bush has jumped into a lead over Michael Dukakis that disarms Democrats and has Republicans talking of another sweep. The reasons are both structural and tactical, and they have revolutionized the chemistry of the campaign.

can. All that could change. Mr. Dukakis prides himself in being a marathoner who likes to stay in stride and not be deflected off path. His aides are counting on Bush gaffes and Dan Quayle's liabilities to turn the polls around. But what we hear from the Democrats is reactive and conjunctural. The Republican position is more substantial.

Those Bossy Appliances

People plainly hate talking appliances, as The New York Times News Service reports in an article the other day. What's not so obvious is why.



Are They Big Enough? They Don't Look It Yet

WASHINGTON — "Big enough to lead the world?" That is the question asked on the cover of The Economist, the British weekly whose insights into American politics are often shrewder than any mired on America's shores.

By David S. Broder. illnesses of age afflict them; how well trained and educated their children will be, given the problems in the schools; and whether their grandchildren will be able to move up a ladder of opportunity that seems to have lost its bottom rung.

worse: Republicans have succeeded in planting doubts about Mr. Dukakis's values and beliefs by hammering on the "Massachusetts liberal" image. To a remarkable degree, these men are still strangers, mysterious figures to many voters.

Beirut: Grievances Are Forgotten, the Feud Remains

BALTIMORE — There is a way the Lebanese see the world. It is a way born out of ruin, and out of their age-old dependence on outsiders.

By Fouad Ajami. national trade and transit will have to come to terms with its limits, to find a way the warring sects can share its fragments and its cramped alleys.

must have believed that out of the ruins of a compromised and unjust city a better one would emerge. Such a fantasy must have been at work among the Moslem militias, among the leftist parties that believed that the war would give them a chance to build a better society.

This Former Hostage Favors Renewing U.S.-Iranian Ties

THE cease-fire in the Gulf War and recent overtures by Iran toward the West have raised speculation about the release of nine American hostages said to have been taken by Iranian-backed elements in Lebanon.

major reversals of U.S. policy. The assets come in two forms. There is money — the amount is in the billions of dollars — awaiting settlement before a special tribunal in The Hague. The funds are a holdover from the Algiers accord that ended the 1979-81 hostage ordeal, and President Reagan should arrange for their arbitration. (Of course, U.S. assets frozen by Iran must be part of any settlement.)

The writer is a professor of Middle Eastern studies at the School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University. This column was adapted by The Washington Post from his latest book, "Beirut — City of Regrets."

A First Step To Halt A Genocide

By Jim Hoagland

GENEVA — The U.S. Senate has taken an important first step toward halting Iraq's massacre of Kurdish civilians and guerrilla fighters. The House of Representatives and the White House should now quickly approve the package of economic sanctions that the Senate has voted to impose on the Baghdad government.

Mr. Hussein has run up enormous debts to his Arab allies, and to France and the Soviet Union, Iraq's primary arms suppliers, in prosecuting the war he launched against Iran's ayatollahs in 1980. The exact amount of Iraq's foreign debt is a tightly guarded secret, but it must now be between \$30 billion and \$100 billion, according to knowledgeable Western bankers.

This vulnerability to credit is one of two factors that make sanctions an effective tool in the Iraq case. The other is the Senate's linking of the sanctions to a specific, tangible demand that does not amount to the destruction of the regime in Baghdad. The demand is for Iraq to halt its use of poison gas and the campaign of genocide against the Kurds. Mr. Hussein cannot credibly portray the sanctions as aimed against the Iraqis as a people. They are clearly aimed at a reprehensible set of ideas by his army that can and should easily be stopped.

Economic sanctions have been used indiscriminately by the American government in the past decade, against allies as well as adversaries and with little regard to the real effect they have. They have often been used as a substitute for meaningful action, or as a device for posturing.

But this time, U.S. sanctions are the cutting edge of a broader sense of international outrage. The biting denunciation of Iraq by Secretary of State George Shultz last week pushed Britain into issuing a similar statement and into publicizing support for an urgent United Nations inquiry into the use of chemical weapons on the Kurds. These actions will have a ripple effect on other capitals, including perhaps even Paris and Moscow.

A clear signal from the White House now that it will support the Senate package of sanctions would save lives in Iraq. It would tell the world in practical terms that America will not acquiesce in the use of chemical weapons. Anything less would be blessing the continuation of genocide.

country, all Germans. The cost of the scheme is estimated at 4,000,000 marks, a million of which will be provided by Messers. Krupp. No confirmation of the report is available. The strongest opposition is expected on the part of the other Powers.

1938: Polish Emergency WARSAW — Parliament was dissolved by a Presidential decree promulgated tonight (Sept. 13). The general impression is that the step marks the beginning of dictatorial rule in the present international emergency.

1913: Germans in China PEKING — It is persistently reported in well-informed circles that an agreement has been partly reached with Germany by which China will employ one lieutenant-general, with a staff of six officers and an interpreter at Peking, and also two hundred officers distributed throughout the

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OPINION

Poland: On the Verge Of an Epic Reversal

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The turn in Poland is stunning. It points toward nothing less than a resolution of Moscow's division of Europe after World War II — the event that created, that was the Cold War.
Yes, I know, it hasn't happened yet, and it will take years of raw political combat, and it must be extended through the region, and it may collapse.
But the fact is that nearly eight years after the Communist government of Poland crushed Solidarity, the government is moving to grant it a public role that begins to reflect the banned labor organization's wide popular support.



'Could you step out and check under the hood for me?'

ity's well-wishers, suggested in a recent column in The Washington Post that liberating Solidarity is heroic but irrelevant and verging on destructive. (See excerpt below.) It put him in mind of how the Poles threw horse cavalry against Hitler's invading tanks in 1939.

They Can Have Both

Robin Jeffrey's opinion column "Why India Keeps on Expanding Its Naval Power" (July 25) concludes: "What must ultimately be questioned is the wisdom, not to say morality, of pouring hundreds of millions of dollars into a blue water navy when more than 60 percent of India's people still do not have supplies of clean water to drink."
India's overall defense spending (including its enhanced naval expenditure) is still only 4 percent of gross national product. This compares with 6.5 percent for the United States, 5 percent for some other major Western countries and nearly 10 percent for Pakistan.

Confessions of a Gringo Coconut

By Carlos Sanchez

WASHINGTON — This is National Hispanic Heritage Week in the United States, so maybe it is time I came out of the closet. Despite my Hispanic name and heritage, I cannot speak Spanish.
I am the product of assimilation. Born American, taught American, I grew up denying I was anything but American.
I once resented reminders of my ethnic past, reminders that I was not as white as some of my friends. My thoughts and attitudes were the direct result of a decision my parents made long ago: to teach me basic American values, and to teach them in English.

ethic innocence was slowly chipped away. I remember my daily humiliation when I found burritos instead of sandwiches in my lunchbox. I remember the pain when my best friend, Eric, announced one day that he didn't like me anymore because I was Mexican.

MEANWHILE

From the story of the Alamo, where the villainous Mexicans killed those brave Texans, to the Clint Eastwood movie in which a filthy Mexican lit a match by striking it against his rotting teeth, I learned shame for my culture.
And nowhere was the sense of shame stronger than with my grandmother.
We called her Mama. Juana Galaviz de Escobar. Now 95. Born a U.S. citizen in 1893 in the Arizona territory. Moved in Mexico as a young bride of 15. Widowed three years later. Entered nursing. Got swept up in the Mexican Revolution. Remarried. Returned to the United States.
Everything about her echoed of Mexico. From the food she ate to the saints she worshipped to the language she spoke. Mama was a constant reminder

of a culture I wanted no part of. We visited her weekly, against my will.
She lived in a musty-smelling adobe house in a tough neighborhood that was almost all Mexican. The only appeal these visits held for me was Mama's backyard, a big, wonderful, dirt yard with endless entertainment possibilities.
But to get there I had to go through the kitchen — past Mama. I could never get by without her laughing at me. She would stop me, then barrage me with incomprehensible questions or orders. My bewilderment only seemed to make her laugh more. "Don't you understand her?" my mother would ask, and, of course, I couldn't. I could not speak Spanish.
It took me years to understand why she was so amused. I could understand only when I saw the situation from her perspective: Here was this little Mexican kid who thought he was white.
By the time I attended high school, there was no denying my culture. But I still related in whites better than other Hispanics. I was a coconut: brown on the outside, white on the inside.
They were years of discovery, especially in a border town where all the vice that money could buy was a short drive away in the red-light district of the Mexican city of Juarez.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

dom and morality Mr. Jeffrey finds absent in this are surely not conspicuous in such Western appraisals either.
MINHAZ MERCHANT, Bombay.

First, They Must Know

Regarding the comment "Corking the Chemical Bottle" (Aug. 6) and the news analysis "Chemical Weapons: New Fear" (Aug. 6) by Bernard Trainor:

Both the editorial excerpt and Mr. Trainor's news analysis cite a seeming indifference of the world public in chemical weapons. As a Canadian who has been working on disarmament and other global issues for eight years, I wish to address the question of why this is so.
People do not respond to the use and continuing development of chemical weapons because, for the most part, they do not understand the implications. Also, there is a widespread lack of the sense of human relationship and of empathy. When chemical weapons were used in a Kurdish village, there was no demand from the world community that they must not be used in such a place, or anywhere else on Earth.

The Precedent Was Bad

Regarding the news reports "Iran Asks Iraq on Claim to Disputed Waterway," (Aug. 29) and "At Gulf Talks, Iraq Official Accused Iran of Bad Faith Over Waterway" (Aug. 30):

International law and simple logic dictate that when a waterway separates two countries, each country is entitled to its side, the frontier being the middle line.
To protect its oil interests after World War I, Britain imposed on Iran an agreement by which Iran relinquished some of its sovereign rights on the Iranian side of the Shatt-al-Arab, long before independence was granted to Iraq. This agreement was reassessed in 1975, and free navigation rights were given to both countries in conformity with international law, with each country being sovereign on its side.
Iraq now claims it signed the 1975 agreement under duress. It is more difficult to conceive that the previous agreement was signed by Iran willingly. It is dangerous to re-create a colonial precedent against international practice.

Solidarity Is for the Most Part a Noble Irrelevance

SOLIDARITY'S struggle for legality remains a very Polish spectacle — a heroic effort for an increasingly antique ideal of what the modern world is all about. It recalls how the Poles with machine guns and machine rifles threw waves of horse cavalry against Hitler's panzer units in the autumn of 1939.
This is not to minimize principled heroism — although some exasperated Poles would probably trade a bit of it for higher living standards.
For seven years, Wojciech Jaruzelski's inept military government has subjected the Communist world's only authentic union movement to persecution, imprisonment and exile. If Solidarity did no more than call the world's attention to this startling discrepancy between theory and practice (the party serving not as

workers' champion but as their oppressor), it would serve a historic purpose.
Otherwise, Solidarity is for the most part a noble irrelevance, and current hopes of its legal recognition are likely to raise exaggerated expectations.
A free and legal Solidarity would be a great thing. But what all the Polish economy is far more than a simple lack of elementary workers' rights or political pluralism. That is not what has made Poland an economic basket case.
The evidence is nearby. Elsewhere in Central Europe, Hungary and Czechoslovakia offer startling contrast. Their people are at once more cynical and more prosperous. They aren't even within halting distance of the strides that Solidarity has made for free trade unionism. But so far as prosperity is concerned,

that seems to matter less than it should.
More even than free unionism, Poland needs emancipation from the vise of administered wages, prices and planning — a chance to breathe the air of inorganic economics. This would be no cure-all. But even in Moscow and Beijing, the advances of private incentives are understood, if not yet accommodated by party theory.
Meanwhile, in the prospering world of economic pluralism, where unions are free to function as they like, the 19th century adversary model of capital labor relations is under startling modification.
Lach Walesa and his heroic band are striving to establish it in Poland, and more power to them, for its symbolic importance is undeniable. But it's the horse cavalry problem all over again.
— Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

GENERAL NEWS

UN Is Asked to Check Reports on Kurds

By Paul Lewis, New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and several of its allies have asked the secretary-general of the United Nations to send an investigative team to Iraq to determine whether the armed forces there used poison gas against Kurdish guerrillas, diplomats said.
The request on Monday to Javier Pérez de Cuellar — from the United States, Britain, West Germany and Japan — seeks to have a UN team travel to northern Iraq to look for evidence of chemical warfare in the mountainous Kurdish regions and to Turkey, where thousands of Kurdish refugees have fled the fighting.

Interviews with the refugees indicate that something unusual took place to cause the exodus of the Kurds, who have long resisted conventional military pressure. But although suspicion is strong, evidence of actual use of poison gas does not appear conclusive.
Nor is it clear whether Iraq, which denies the accusations, would allow such investigators to enter its territory. But the United Nations hopes to have a team ready by week's end that could be sent to the Kurdish camps in Turkey if Iraq refuses its entry.
Iraq's acting foreign minister, Saadoun Hammadi, was careful on his visit to Washington last week not to reject some kind of outside investigation, though he said that military operations there must first be completed.

Western diplomats argue that it would be tantamount to an admission of guilt for Iraq to deny UN inspectors full access to its territory after it had dismissed the accusations as untrue. They point out, though, that Iraq might conceal evidence of gas use.
Such evidence usually consists of skin and lung burns, as well as fragments of shell and bomb casings contaminated by the chemicals they contained.
Since the cease-fire last month in its war against Iran, the Iraqi Army has reportedly mounted a major push against dissident Kurds in the north.
The Kurdish struggle for autonomy or independence from Iraq is decades old, and in recent years, the Iraqi Kurds have received help

from the Iranians, who have used them as a surrogate force against Iraq.
Thousands of Kurds have fled across the border into Turkey and Iran.
The Reagan administration, endorsing the Kurds' accusations of Iraqi use of chemical warfare, has said it has evidence of its own that Baghdad has been using poison gas in this latest attempt to crush the Kurdish rebels.
UN investigators have already concluded three times this year that Iraq used mustard gas and other chemical agents against Iran before the cease-fire agreement. The most recent report described Iraq's use of such weapons as "intense and frequent."
The use of chemical and biological weapons in warfare was outlawed by the Geneva Protocol of 1925, although countries are still allowed to manufacture and store them as deterrents against attack.
Experts say that international law is unclear about the prohibition also applies to military action within a country directed against dissident elements of its own population.
But the Reagan administration has made clear that it condemns the use of poison gas and other chemical weapons against the Kurds on moral and human-rights grounds.
Congress has also moved to impose economic sanctions against Iraq as a result of the allegations. A Senate bill approved last week would cut off trade credits worth about \$800 million, halt American exports of military and other sensitive equipment to Iraq, and require U.S. representatives to vote against any loans to Baghdad by the World Bank and other international lending agencies.
The House is expected to debate similar legislation later this week. Staffers say it is uncertain whether Congress will have time to enact any measure before it adjourns, probably early next month.
Supporters of sanctions say they would have a crippling effect on the economic life of a country that is desperately struggling to pay a large foreign debt incurred as a result of the Gulf War. Some estimates put it at \$60 billion.
In addition to American, British, West German and Japanese support for an investigation, Italy favored the initiative but was not represented at the meeting with the secretary-general, diplomats say, because its new UN representative has not yet been accredited.
France, a permanent member of the Security Council, said it supports the investigation, though it was one of Iraq's principal arms suppliers during the Gulf War.

Cuba's Covert Role in Angolan War Is Revealed in Newsletter for Troops

By James Brooke, New York Times Service

LUANDA, Angola — The newspaper's weekly language lesson teaches Cuban soldiers how to say "brother" in the language of the Kuanhama tribe of southern Angola.
This summer, the paper printed exclusive photographs of MiG-23 jet fighters coming in to Cahama airstrip, a landing field hurried to completion to bring Cuban air power within five minutes' range of South African positions in South-West Africa, the South African-administered territory also known as Namibia.
In a war fought in a remote, almost empty countryside, Angolan officials generally succeeded in camouflaging the extent of Cuban participation.
But once a week, the curtains are drawn slightly apart with the appearance in this country of a four-page, Spanish-language newspaper, Verde Olivo en Misión Internacionalista.
An overseas edition of the newspaper of Cuba's armed forces, it is printed in Luanda for the estimated 50,000 Cuban soldiers and 2,000 Cuban civilians working in Angola.
A close look at it gives the reader some sense of the heavy Angolan dependence on Cuban forces in a recent campaign to expel South African troops from southern Angola.
Recently, Pretoria withdrew the last of its troops under a cease-fire agreement reached at talks mediated by the United States in Geneva.
But Angolan, Cuban and South African negotiators have yet to establish a timetable for the total withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola. Judging from the pages of Verde Olivo, such a withdrawal may be difficult to accomplish.
In addition to building airstrips, the Cubans repair tanks, trucks and armored personnel carriers, provide medical care, maintain radio and field phones, man radar and anti-aircraft batteries, and provide officers and advisers for many Angolan Army units.
"The Angolans will be absolutely helpless without the Cubans," a European diplomat in Luanda said. "The Cubans maintain the equipment and supply transport."

Furthermore, according to Verde Olivo, Cuban troops have taken part in heavy fighting along what the newspaper called "the southern front."
This information was offered by a Cuban soldier, Antonio Vega Ramos, who recently told a Verde Olivo interviewer about his experience under attack in an armored personnel carrier at Cuito Cuanavale, in southeastern Angola.
"One missile set the gasoline tanks on fire; another was a direct hit in the engine and wounded the mechanic; the third wounded the driver.
We abandoned the vehicle by the back exits under heavy enemy fire," the soldier said. His unit was fighting the combined forces of South African soldiers and Angolan guerrillas of UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.
As in virtually all Verde Olivo stories, this account ended in victory for the "combined Angolan-Cuban forces." No casualty figures were given.
In other editions, there were long articles on two other battles with heavy Cuban participation: the destruction of a South African armored column in Tshipa on June 27 and the bombing of Calaqueo Dam the same day.
In the Tshipa battle, Lieutenant Avilio Osvaldo Perez told a Verde Olivo interviewer, the Cubans carried the day in part because "the South African armored cars are very tall, and by getting close, we were under their angle of fire."
The attack by Cuban and Angolan MiG pilots on the Calaqueo hydroelectric complex took the lives of at least six white South African soldiers and, according to some opinion, helped induce the South Africans to withdraw from southern Angola.
A Verde Olivo photo essay on the attack included a picture of a Cuban guard at the dam holding aloft a shoulder-level anti-aircraft missile.
"Anti-aircraft boots will never again step here," the caption read.
For the political education of the troops, Verde Olivo carries a weekly front-page editorial on southern African affairs. A recent headline about Jonas Savimbi, the head of the UNITA rebels, caught the drift of such pieces: "Savimbi's visit to the West was a total failure."

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Technology

Issue No. 6

IN BRIEF

Recycling Plastics

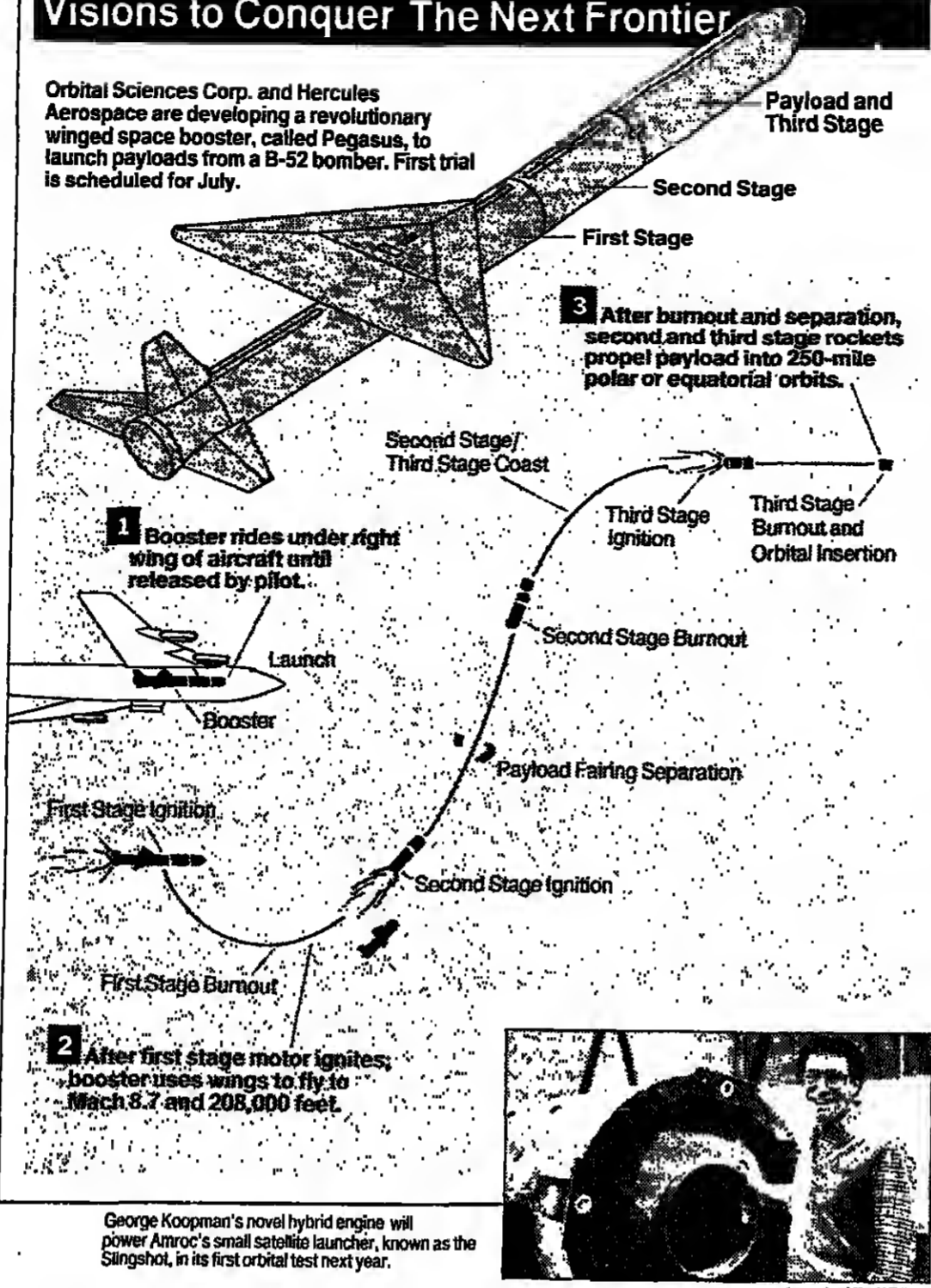
NEW YORK (NYT) — Under pressure from anti-pollution legislation and shrinking landfill space, the plastics industry is developing technology for recycling its products...

Solar Power Plant Set

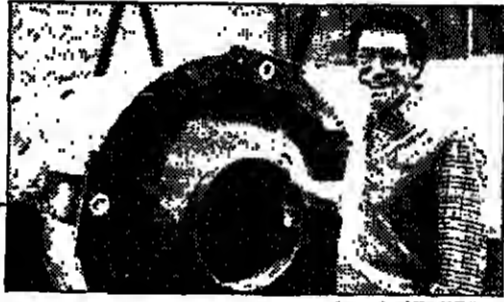
NEW YORK (NYT) — In a landmark in the development of solar power, a company that makes patio lights powered by the sun says that it will build a \$125 million plant in the desert near Los Angeles...

Visions to Conquer The Next Frontier

Orbital Sciences Corp. and Hercules Aerospace are developing a revolutionary winged space booster, called Pegasus, to launch payloads from a B-52 bomber. First trial is scheduled for July.



George Koopman's novel hybrid engine will power Amroc's small satellite launcher, known as the Singshot, in its first orbital test next year.



Space — New Frontier For U.S. Entrepreneurs

By Beth Karlin

LAST WEEK, France's Ariane-3 rocket launched into space carrying American-made satellites for two American communications companies. That is good news for the European Space Agency, which developed the rocket...

gine that will power a specially designed expendable launch vehicle. Orbital Transport Services Inc. hopes to shoot launch vehicles off a mountainside electronically.

Businessmen lay the groundwork for the commercialization of space.

electronic materials. They can blend substances that would normally separate in Earth's gravity, including gallium arsenide and other materials for high-performance semiconductors.

Continued on page 10

EC Expands High-Tech Program

By Robin Herman

PARIS — Europe's Esprit program, which is the European Community's main effort to become competitive with the United States and Japan in information technology development, will begin its second phase this fall with the disbursement of 780 million ECU (\$876 million) to 158 high-tech projects.

Now there are signs of budding European alliances. For example, the bipolar chip project — at 80 million ECU the largest Esprit II venture — involves five of the major European players in the field...

There are signs of budding alliances.

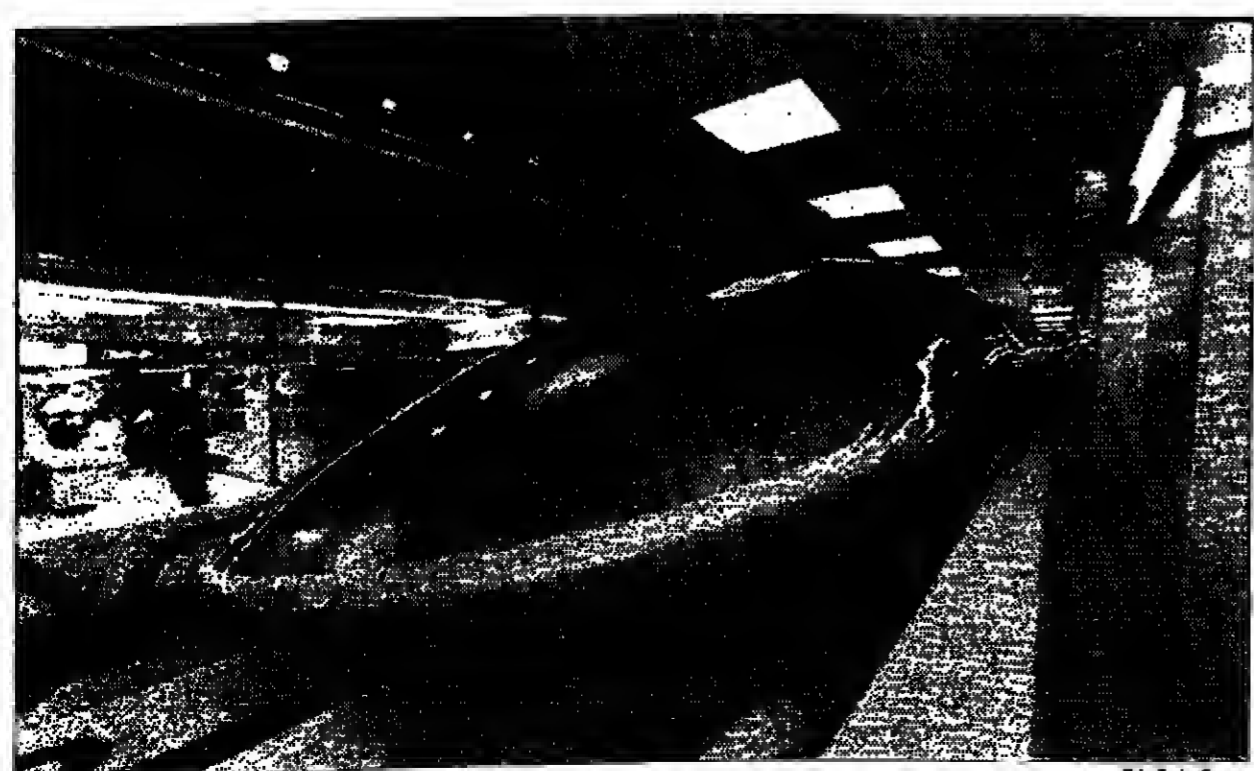
planned to hold back most of the Esprit II funds in anticipation of a second call for proposals next year, but changed its mind. Citing the high quality of the projects accepted, the industrial commitment backing them and the urgency of the proposed work...

ROBIN HERMAN is a journalist based in Paris.

IT'S SO SIMPLE TO REDUCE STRESS AND ENLARGE OFFICE PRODUCTIVITY.



There are two ways to easily find out which office is using a Minolta copier. First have a look at the copies. You will be deeply impressed by the sharp, crisp copy images. Then have a look at the people who are operating the copier...



Japan Develops High-Speed Magnetic Train

Japan is hoping its new magnetic train, which has hit 517 kilometers per hour in a test run, will be the fastest passenger train in the world. The train would be able to make the Tokyo-Osaka run, now a three-hour ride by bullet train, in an hour. Page 8.

Daily... for... ational... stors.

Technology

Japan's Hopes Riding High on Magnetic Train

By David Tracey

TOKYO — For the developers of Japan Rail's new high-speed train, the Linear Express, powerful superconductive magnets that float the train 10 centimeters (3.9 inches) in the air make all the difference in power and speed.

By comparison, West Germany's Transrapid train rises only one centimeter above the track. And, according to Hiroumi Sojima, the head of Japan's bullet trains who rode the Transrapid along a 31.5-kilometer (20-mile) test track, that is not enough, although he found "the ride quality was good."

Yoshiyuki Kasai, executive director of the construction project for the Linear Express, agreed. "One centimeter is not enough," he said. "We think 10 centimeters is necessary to allow for the margin of error during operation."

He added that this was particularly true in Japan with its soft ground and frequent earthquakes.

The Linear Express is the most ambitious among several magnetically-run trains being developed in Japan. Besides riding higher than the Transrapid, the Linear Express is faster. Some day, Japan Rail officials hope, it will be the fastest passenger train in the world, recapturing the title for Japan.

France took the speed record from Japan five years ago with its high-speed TGV (train à grande vitesse), running at about 270 kilometers per hour. An unmanned Linear Express hit 517 kilometers per hour on its 7-kilometer test track in Miyazaki Prefecture in 1979, a record that still stands.

The basic concept of the Transrapid and the Linear Express is the same. The Transrapid uses the attraction between magnets, the Linear Express uses their repulsion. The main difference is that the Japanese magnets use superconductivity, a new technology in which energy is transferred without a loss.

The West Germans also experimented with superconductive magnets, but eventually rejected them for a simpler, less-expensive design. Superconductivity works only at extremely low temperatures, so the Linear Express must carry helium-filled coolers.

The Germans say our system is too heavy and expensive," said Mr. Kasai. "But it isn't. The coolers weigh only 40 kilograms (88

pounds) each. And the magnets may be expensive now, but that's because they're experimental models. If we build a lot of them, the price will come down."

The advantage to superconductive magnets is power and speed — or 10 centimeters and 517 kilometers per hour. The magnetic pull on the Linear Express is so strong, in fact, that it has stopped the watches of some passengers. Developers say the problem will be solved soon and stress that the train has no harmful effects on people, including one test passenger in Miyazaki who wore a pacemaker.

Japan Rail wants to run the Linear Express on the crowded Tokyo-Osaka route, which is now a three-hour ride by bullet train. The magnetic train would make it in an hour.

A network of noiseless, pollution-free trains — both attractive features in a crowded country where the trains run almost through people's backyards — could change the urban culture of Japan, allowing commuters to live far from the cities where they work.

The Japan Rail group, a consortium created when the Japan National Railways was privatized last year, is ready to build the line as soon as someone comes up with the 3 trillion yen (\$21.9 billion) it would cost. Japan Rail officials say the line would run at a profit within five years.

Even though the design is still being worked out, Yoshihiro Kyotani, whose work on the Linear Express began in the early 1960s, says the minor adjustments needed can be done on

a commercial line. "We don't need another test track. We should be doing this as a business now. If we can't sell the trains, why build them?" he asked.

Other Japanese projects include the High Speed Surface Transport (HSST), a non-superconductive system originally developed by Japan Air Lines technicians using old airplane parts. An HSST official said that they are promoting the system abroad but have not yet found any takers.

A Tokyo subway line now under construction will use a third design in which magnets propel the train along a track, not above it.

DAVID TRACEY is the Tokyo correspondent for Pacific News Service.



Software Made Easy For Senior Executives

By Sherry Buchanan

LONDON — Chief executives and other senior managers don't like using computers, the argument goes, because they are computer illiterates. They are too impatient to put up with computers breaking down, and they find typing demeaning and prefer to get their secretaries to do the work for them.

Yet companies that have developed executive-friendly software believe that senior executives prefer computerized data to stacks of paper and reports if they can have quick and easy access to them.

Worldwide sales of Executive Information Systems (EIS) are less than \$50 million a year but analysts say the market is growing fast.

"Executive Information Systems are one of the major software breakthroughs," said Robert Berland, IBM vice president of vendor and development operations. IBM just signed an agreement with Comshare, one of the leading EIS companies, to market its software, Commander, in the United States.

Another market leader is Pilot of the United States and more Executive Information Systems companies are coming into the market. Metaprix of Britain, a management consulting firm specializing in the information requirements of board-level management, also sells an executive-friendly software called Resolve.

Although individual features of Executive Information Systems are very different, they all give executives instant access to charts and graphs of financial data from a company's subsidiaries and divisions around the world.

Metaprix is run on a PC floppy disk system, the other two are hooked to mainframes so the data are automatically updated. One of Pilot's most interesting features is that executives can ask "what if" questions and get an instant answer from the computer, whereas Metaprix's software, Resolve, is a "read only" program.

To get senior executives to use the computers, two of the market leaders, Pilot and Comshare, said they chose touch screens over keyboards and voice-activated computers. Metaprix uses a remote control device to activate the computer.

W. Robert Widener, chief executive of the Intelligent Office Company, Ltd. in London, said that executives would in no way "demean themselves to talk to a computer." His company's software Pilot's software in Britain where it is being used by BP Exploration, Shell U.K. Exploration & Production, Rolls Royce and Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI).

"Touch screens are just right for executives.

They are used to pointing the finger, it permits them to retain control and keeps the computer docile. When a computer talks back, it's not docile," he said.

Mr. Widener took two U.S. chief executives to the Spatial Data Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It has a voice-activated computer that responds "Yes, sir" to the start-up command: "Wake Up." According to Mr. Widener, the chief executives got very nervous.

"All our senior executives using Pilot have touch screens, the only time they need the keyboard is to enter their password and they don't even like doing that," said Richard Minton, decision support manager at ICI Group headquarters in London. "They can get arm ache if they are on the screen for too long, but they tend to use it for only short periods of time (five or 10 minutes) for instance before a meeting."

ICI has 30 senior executives using Pilot, including five of the seven board members, some general managers and senior professionals. Mr. Minton said it has been a success, but board members and senior professional managers use it more than general managers do probably because they have less staff to delegate to.

TO DATE, ICI senior executives can get on their screens the company's monthly, quarterly and annual reports as well as stock market quotations updated every two hours, economic indicators, daily business news and financial data on ICI's competitors.

Some companies mainly use the graphic computer displays during boardroom meetings.

"With Resolve, there is no doubt who has control of the meeting: the guy holding the command," said Stephen B. Lyus, business development manager at Metaprix.

Metaprix says that having figures and graphs from one data bank being displayed on a big screen during board meetings cuts down the time board directors spend arguing about whose figures are right. But this can make some executives, who would rather hide less than brilliant results, nervous.

Senior executives who use Executive Information Systems also worry about confidentiality. At one large British company, one senior manager is so concerned about it that he keeps trying to crack the system to make sure that it is foolproof. So far, he hasn't been able to.

SHERRY BUCHANAN writes the International Manager column for the International Herald Tribune.



Future passengers on Japan's magnetic trains will have reclining seats, individual television sets and telephones.

West's Garbage — A Growing Burden for Third World

By Barry James

PARIS — One of the problems facing the International Solid Wastes and Public Cleansing Association as it meets this week in squeaky clean Copenhagen is that of aiding the Third World to cope with a rising tide of muck from Western nations.

The circuitous voyage of the waste-carrying ship Karin B has focused attention on the fact that the countries receiving shipments of increasing amounts of difficult-to-treat hazardous waste from industrial nations are precisely the countries that are least likely to have the technical expertise or the capital reserves to deal with the problem.

The West German-registered Karin B is now on its way to Italy with a 2,800-ton cargo of chemical waste from Italian industrial plants that had earlier been dumped by unscrupulous operators in a field near Koko in Nigeria.

Acting with rare resolve, the Nigerian government seized an Italian freighter and its crew as hostage and threatened to break off diplomatic relations unless the waste was removed.

Italian authorities have failed in their attempts to land the waste in their own country or elsewhere in Europe, and there is some

question as to what will happen to the Karin B when it arrives in Italian waters.

Another ship, the Syrian-registered Zanoobia, has been tied up in Genoa harbor all summer after traveling half way around the world with a cargo of Italian chemical waste and finding no takers. Opposition in Italy has prevented the cargo from being unloaded there for treatment.

Regulations adopted both by the industrialized countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the European Community prohibit the export of hazardous waste unless it is directed to an "adequate disposal facility."

But what is meant by "adequate," "disposal" and "facility" all leave room for interpretation.

Disposal can mean any of a number of techniques ranging from simple storage above ground to complex fluidized bed and rotary kiln incinerators costing tens of millions of dollars and requiring a highly trained work force.

Inevitably, a storage facility in the Third World is more likely to be an open field than a complex incinerator. The cost of disposal reflects the disparity in facilities and can range from \$3 a ton or less in some parts of West Africa to \$3,000 a ton in an incinerator plant in an industrialized country.

As a result, dumping in the Third World is popular with countries such as Italy that lack adequate disposal facilities of their own, while at the same time providing debt-ridden developing countries with a source of hard currency income.

According to David Rapoport, international waste trade campaign coordinator for Greenpeace, "each waste shipment to the Third World is a potential time bomb." By accepting waste shipments, he said, developing countries risk creating environmental disasters that will put the \$100 million Love Canal cleanup in the United States into the shade, and which they will be ill equipped to deal with.

The cargo brought back from Nigeria, for example, contained PCBs, chemicals used in the electrical industry that can produce dioxin unless carefully incinerated at consistent high temperature.

"The real problem," Mr. Rapoport said in a telephone interview from New York, "is to put pressure on industry to carry out their processes in a way that does not produce waste."

The strategy of developed countries has always been that of disposal, and their history has always been one of finding some place else to put their waste. The new place is the Third World. We would have hoped the industrialized world could help the developing countries develop new techniques rather than lead them

to make the same mistakes we have been making. It is certainly ironic that a lot of places the waste is headed these days do not have the infrastructure to deal with any of its ramifications."

Harvey Yakowitz, an environmental adviser to the OECD, said new advances are being made in high temperature incineration, recycling and physical and chemical treatment of hazardous waste. Because these advances are beyond the financial reach of developing countries, they are unlikely to be built where they are needed unless industrialized nations in developed nations build them as turnkey operations in exchange for a share of the capacity.

For example, West Germany says it needs an additional 10 integrated plants to be able to cope with the disposal of its own hazardous waste, at a cost of up to 200 million Deutsche marks (\$111 million) a plant.

"You can install 30,000 tons of rotary kiln capacity for about \$50 million," said Mr. Yakowitz.

Responding to the growing awareness of the threat posed to the Third World by other peoples' garbage, the United Nations Environmental Program in Paris has begun to offer courses to waste managers in developing countries.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

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Technology **computers**

Electronic 'Cadavers' Created to Help in Teaching of Anatomy

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK — In a novel approach to teaching the intricate details of human anatomy, some U.S. medical schools are experimenting with advanced computer-imaging techniques to create electronic "cadavers."

Systems are being designed so that medical students can "dissect" electronic images, rather than using real cadavers for their initial lessons.

While experts said the computer systems will never substitute fully for real cadavers, there are several advantages to the approach. On a computer screen, unlike with a cadaver, surgical mistakes can be corrected, and a procedure can be tried over and over.

The systems may also help compensate for cadaver shortages in some areas of the country. The imaging techniques, moreover, may one day be used by doctors to explain precisely to

Dr. Robert A. Chase, whose team at Stanford University has developed a pioneering electronic cadaver.

One reason is that there is no substitute for discovering for oneself how the layers of the body are constructed and for learning the feel of human tissue.

At Stanford, the electronic cadaver has been used on a limited basis in its developmental stages to teach anatomy to medical students. The system can print out pages from the screen, in essence providing a printed text. Stanford may expand use of its system this fall, then it will evaluate whether it helped students learn the subject.

Dr. Chase said he wants instructors at a few other medical schools to test the system he developed with Dr. Steven J. Freedman before making it more widely available.

Development of the various systems comes as anatomists are under economic and other pressures to justify traditional teaching methods, said Dr. Douglas E. Kelly, who heads the department of anatomy and cell biology at the University of Southern California.

Many medical schools have halved the number of hours devoted to anatomy lessons to make time for the explosion of scientific knowledge from molecular biology and other subjects. Thus, the schools are being forced to find more efficient ways to teach anatomy.

Laboratories face additional pressure in the form of U.S. regulations, Dr. Kelly said. The laboratories are now required to monitor fumes from the formaldehyde used in embalming cadavers; studies indicate formaldehyde may cause cancer.

Students can 'dissect' electronic images.

patients who is wrong with their body or what will be done during surgery.

Computers may also be helpful in teaching high school and college students about the body, and they may eventually help surgeons design new operations.

"These systems are the wave of the future," said Dr. Cornelius Rosse of the University of Washington in Seattle, who heads a team developing one of the new computer systems.

Doctors have traditionally learned anatomy by studying photographs and illustrations and by memorizing thousands of bits of information as they cut cadavers. Often there are no attempts to correlate the anatomical facts with information about how myriad ailments afflict the organs, muscles, nerves, bones and other tissues being memorized.

With the systems being developed, students will be able to manipulate computers to depict not only the normal function of various body parts, but also to illustrate the effect of damage to the anatomy.

About a dozen medical schools have teamed with computer experts to work on computer systems. But even proponents recognize limitations of computer imaging.

"By no means will electronic cadavers entirely replace the dissection of a cadaver," said

Dr. Chase, but because they are limited in number, "we have a long way to go" before they can be fully manipulated.

At the University of Washington, Dr. Rosse said his team's goal is to develop the highest quality image before designing systems to teach anatomy. His team is working with researchers in Sweden to achieve high-quality images of biological structures, from protein molecules to the entire cadaver. Dr. Rosse said it would take them at least a decade to complete the project.

The process is very time consuming. First, cadavers are frozen to avoid distortions that result from chemical preservatives. Then a series of computerized X-ray scans are taken at intervals of one millimeter, and the anatomical material is photographed.

Information is stored digitally, as numbers in computers with large memories.

Already, however, the Seattle team has achieved such astonishing resolution that only a rare neuro-anatomist could distinguish an

MEANWHILE, the demand for human cadavers has increased in recent years, as surgeons try to devise new operations and researchers increase their efforts to understand the anatomical effects of certain diseases.

The researchers working on the computer systems are following various approaches.

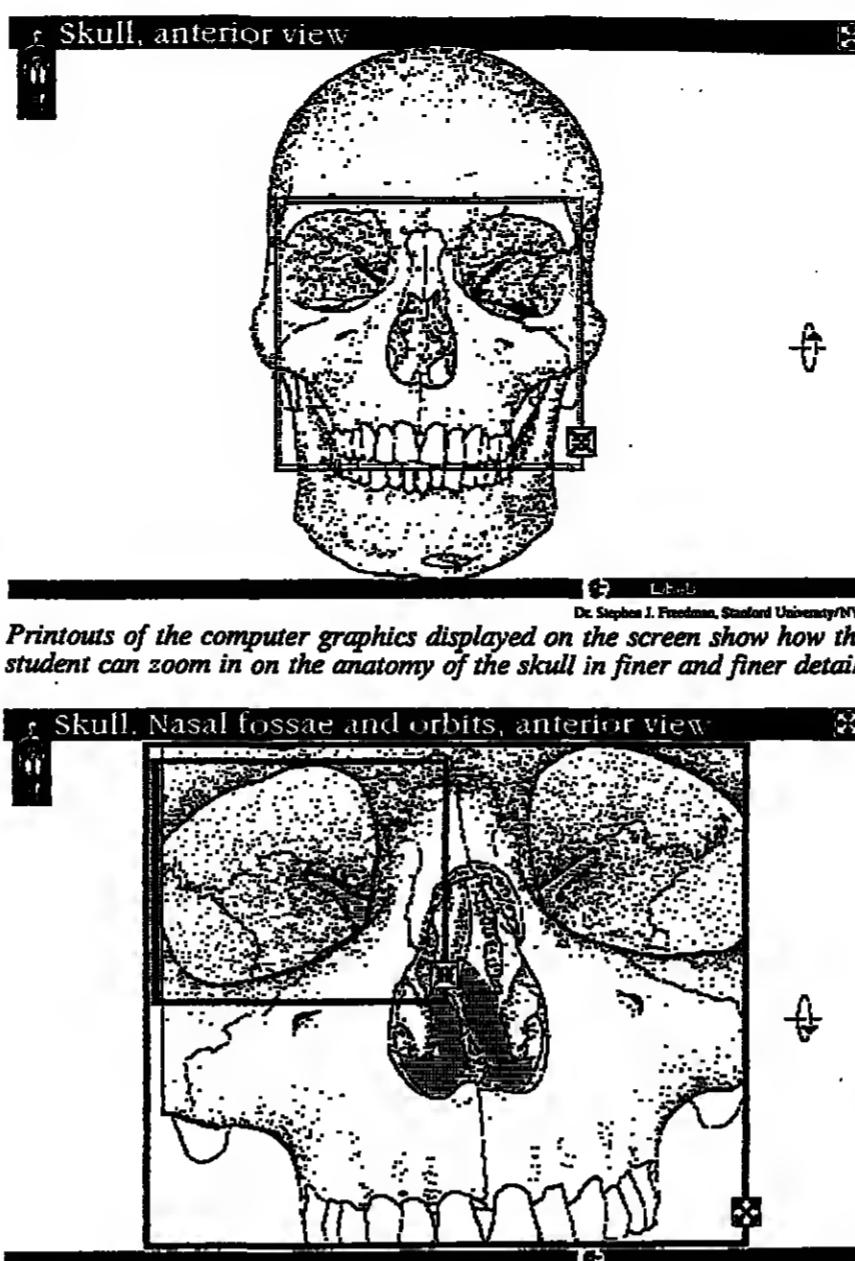
The Stanford electronic cadaver uses two screens, one for computer-generated drawings, the other for television images of an actual body from laser video disks. Viewers can manipulate and compare the two images and even switch to an X-ray display.

"We can do the equivalent of a partial dissection, and we can generate the different paralyzes that result when nerves are damaged," Dr. Chase said.

"We can show how a patient with damage to a tiny branch of the facial nerve can no longer wrinkle the forehead."

The Stanford computer is programmed so students can choose to study an entire system, such as the skeleton or nervous system, or just a region, like the head and neck.

Dr. Chase added that the images are accu-



Printouts of the computer graphics displayed on the screen show how the student can zoom in on the anatomy of the skull in finer and finer detail.

rate, but because they are limited in number, "we have a long way to go" before they can be fully manipulated.

When the system is perfected, Dr. Rosse said, "because of differences in the densities of the different anatomical parts, you will be able to erase everything except the skeleton, or highlight the nerves or muscles, or build or disassemble a body any way you want to."

But he noted that his team is far from its goal, which is for students to be able to perform dissections and for surgeons to operate on a screen, much as pilots train on computerized simulators.

It is in improving the quality of anatomy teaching that electronic cadavers hold their greatest promise.

"Human cadavers are used extremely ineffectively in education," Dr. Rosse said.

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New Software Boosts Computers' 'Literacy'

By John Markoff

NEW YORK — The ability of computer programs to read a printed page accurately, including both text and graphics, and store the page's contents in a computer is improving rapidly, and the cost of the software is dropping.

This will soon make the new technology widely accessible to many personal computer users and could significantly speed the work flow in many offices.

Known as optical character recognition systems, the technology has the potential to push word processing and the handling of documents to new levels of sophistication. It could make it possible to convert quickly and inexpensively large amounts of printed documents to computer storage. Documents received by facsimile machines from distant points by telephone will also be easily converted for computer processing and storage.

Besides changing office routines, such developments are expected to raise thorny copyright issues, since printed material can more easily be converted to a computerized form and then altered through use of word processing programs.

In the past, the optical character recognition systems, also known as OCR readers, either had insufficient power and accuracy or were priced too high for the average personal computer user.

But inexpensive and powerful 32-bit microprocessors and the development of new software are bringing potent new OCR technologies within the \$800 to \$2,500 range.

The new software is known as a "page recognition" system and is distinguished from its predecessors in that it can recognize virtually unlimited numbers of fonts and font sizes, distinguish text from line drawings and halftones and correctly read multiple columns of text.

Earlier inexpensive OCR systems could read only a single or several fonts produced by a typewriter.

The makers of the newer systems suggest that the technology will spawn a host of new uses. For example, a company that would otherwise throw away most of the hundreds of résumés it receives could use an OCR system to scan each résumé in about 30 seconds and store it on a computer disk for later reference.

The new systems will also make it possible to send a typed or type-set document by facsimile machine and then convert the data automatically to text for editing.

Some researchers, however, are cautious about the impact of OCR is that people have been saying that it would take off for some time, but it hasn't yet," said Richard Casey, a computer scientist who specializes in document recognition systems at IBM's Almaden Research Center in San Jose, California.

But many others expect the new systems to ease dramatically the task of moving information from paper to computers. At a recent demonstration, the Caere system accurately recognized passages of text in business magazines.

The evolution of document scanners has been relatively long, technologically speaking. The first OCR research was done by IBM at the company's Endicott Laboratory during the mid-1930s. It took three decades before the technology was available commercially, by 1964, an OCR system was developed for Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. by Recognition Equipment Inc.

THESE SYSTEMS relied on a technique referred to as matrix-matching. Each character of a document is compared with a template stored in a computer's memory. The approach works best when limited to a single font of one size. Several special "machine-readable" fonts were developed for recognition systems.

In the late 1970s, increased computing power made it possible to apply pattern recognition technologies to the problem of recognizing text. This approach looks for characteristic features of a particular letter or number.

For example, the software can be trained to recognize the pointed tip of the letter A. This approach extensively broadened the number of fonts that could be recognized, but was susceptible to defects in characters—a break in an o, for instance, might make that letter read as a c.

In contrast to these techniques, the software designed by engineers at Palantir and Caere is based on a series of methods that are used to examine an entire page, making assumptions about the content of individual characters.

The Caere program will first look for key areas on a page and then apply tests to determine if these areas are graphics instead of text. It then tries to recognize individual columns, paragraphs and line spacing. Only after determining where each character lies on the page does it identify the individual characters.

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Recently, the Caere Corp., a Los Gatos, California, company that has manufactured bar code scanning products, announced a new page recognition system called Omnipage. It is available for Apple Macintosh computers as a software program and for IBM-compatible machines as a system that works with a plug-in co-processing circuit board. The cost of the Macintosh software is \$800. The co-processing board for the IBM will cost \$1,995.

The Palantir Corp., which has sold a \$30,000 OCR system intended for large corporate users, will soon announce a low-cost version of their system for IBM and compatible personal computers. The cost of the Santa Clara, California, company's system is expected to be \$2,500.

Both products offer increased accuracy. Earlier OCR systems made extensive corrections necessary.

Space — New Capitalist Frontier

Continued from page 7

frontier last century — private industry will play an important role," said James T. Rose, assistant administrator of NASA's office of commercial space program.

Douglas Heydon, who heads Arianspace Inc. in Washington, also believes that there will be room for small entrepreneurs.

"As long as they find a niche market — low orbit satellites, for example — they probably can play a role," he said. "After all, until the shuttle is operating regularly, we're the only viable free world alternative."

While space business is limited in the short term, the long-term potential is immense, according to industry watchers. Indeed, experts say that in the next century extraterrestrial commerce will be the world's fastest growing industry sector.

Peter E. Glaser, vice president at Arthur D. Little Inc., predicted: "As companies build up the infrastructure necessary to exploit the solar system's inexhaustible supplies of energy and raw material, expect to see the startup of such businesses as the Celestial Food Supply Co. and Orbital Power and Light."

By the year 2000, space commerce and supporting ground-based systems will total more than \$11 billion and possibly as much as \$19 billion in today's dollars (depending on space policy in the next decade), according to the Center for Space Policy in Cambridge, Massachusetts.



Betty J. Davis and Bob G. Davis of the EPrime Aerospace Corp.

Private Firm to Launch Rocket

ALITTLE rocket set to be lofted in a few weeks from an old government launching pad on the Florida coast marks the start of the new era in private space ventures.

This first rocket, scheduled for launch on Oct. 6 by EPrime Aerospace Corp., is only 14 feet (4.2 meters) long and carries a small array of experiments, some intended to develop new materials for industry.

The rocket will not place its payload into orbit but will fly in a high arc over the Atlantic Ocean. The materials-processing experiments will occur during the coasting phase of the flight. After a minute or so of near-weightlessness, the payload capsule is to be lowered by parachute into the ocean for retrieval.

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EPrime, now a public company, has only 25 employees. Bob G. Davis is president. His wife, Betty J. Davis, is a director and secretary treasurer.

"It takes 6,000 people to launch a shuttle, 200 to launch a Delta or an Atlas, but it only takes 25 to launch our largest solid-fuel rocket," Mr. Davis said.

The company negotiated with the U.S. Air Force to use launching pad No. 47 at the nearby air force station in what a company statement calls as "the first commercial launch from Cape Canaveral by a company without any government affiliation."

It is paying the air force about \$6,000 for use of the launching pad and other support services.

Mr. Thompson wasn't thinking of the money-making potential in 1972 when he launched his first rocket. Then a high school senior, Mr. Thompson designed and built a six-foot (1.8-meter) rocket with accommodations for one — a monkey named Alpha. For the half-mile trip, Alpha was attached to electronic equipment that monitored his vital signs and relayed the information back to Mr. Thompson. Both rocket and monkey parachuted safely back to Earth. "I always wanted my own little space program," Mr. Thompson said.

And now he has one. OSC already has designed, sold and begun manufacturing upper-stage booster rockets that will transfer payloads from a low Earth orbit to the far reaches of the solar system. In 1992, OSC's Transfer Orbit Stage (TOS) launch vehicle will put NASA's Mars Observer on a five-and-a-half month trajectory to Mars.

Orbital Sciences turned profitable in 1986 and has been increasing its earnings annually. Mr. Thompson expects sales to increase this year to more than \$70 million, from \$26 million in 1987. The first of its new, winged rockets will be launched from a military-transport plane in July.

American Rocket (Amroc) and Space Services — two fledgling rocket companies — have a long way to go before they become profitable. Although they are still trying to line up their first customers, both firms are convinced they will become the no-frills delivery services of the future.

"We will be the United Parcel Service of space," insisted George Koopman, president of Amroc in Camarillo, California.

Donald K. Slayton, president of Houston-based Space Services and a former astronaut, concurred. "We're like the trucking business. It's nothing more complicated than that," he said.

For companies like Amroc, it hasn't been easy. So far, the firm has raised \$10 million, but

it needs considerably more to be able to make regular deliveries in space.

Amroc's hybrid engine, a modern incarnation of 50-year-old technology, consists of solid-fuel rockets that are sprayed with liquid oxygen just before launch. This avoids the instability of mixing two combustible fuels. The hybrid also offers greater control than other solid-fuel rockets, because it can be shut down and restarted in flight.

In Phoenix, Bruce and Paul Roth also are developing new rocket technology and trying to round up investors. Their new firm, Orbital Transport, is considered a long-shot by many but nobody is prepared to count them out.

The Roths brothers are convinced that they can electromagnetically shoot "cargo carriers" off the surface of the Earth using the mass driver concept developed by Gerard K. O'Neill, a scientist at Princeton University and a proponent of the commercialization of space.

In the Roths' plan, the carriers would be coated with an icy shield to prevent loss of

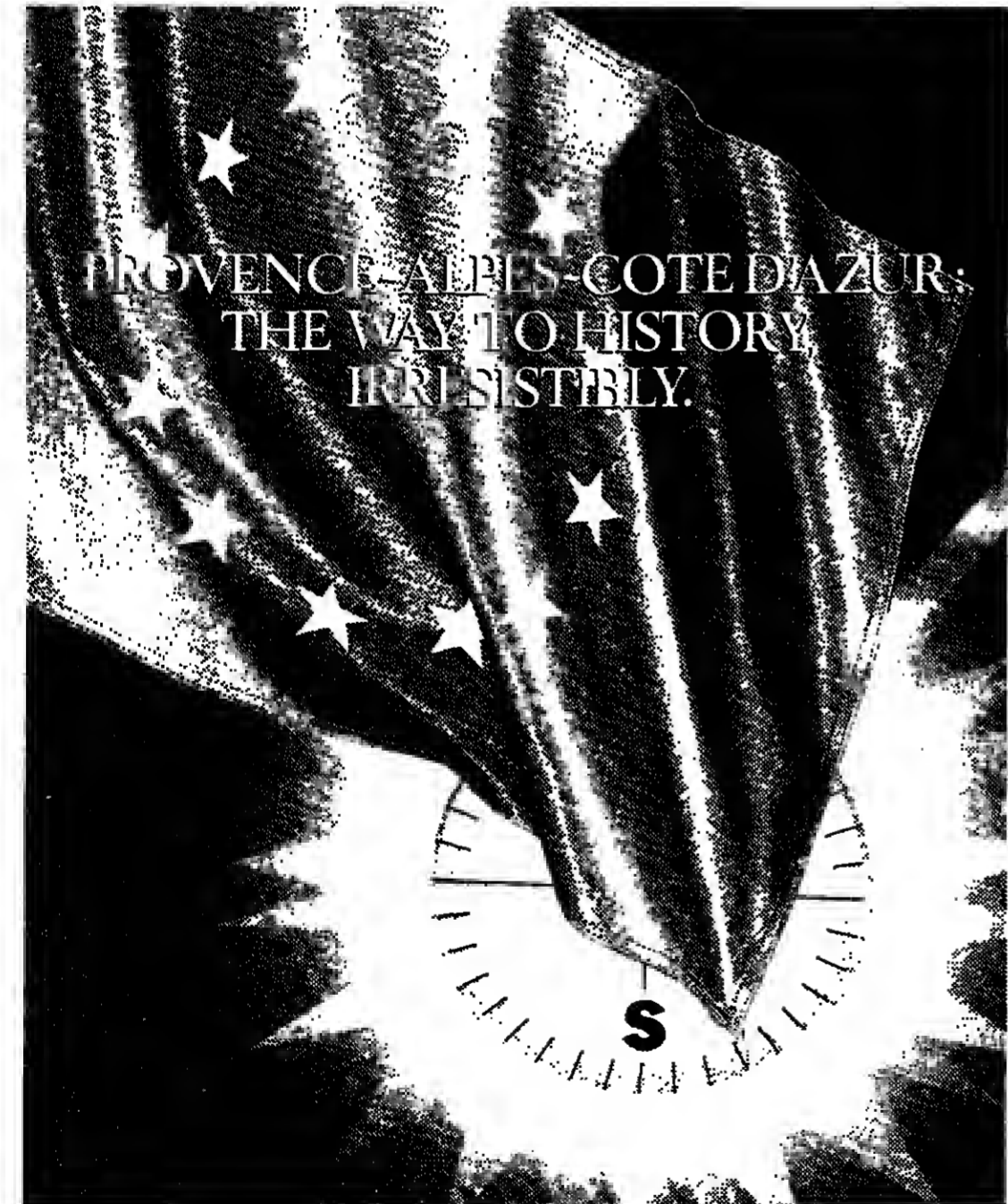
velocity and mass in the Earth's atmosphere. The powerful icicles would be launched from the side of a mountain, shot out of a three-mile long tube to reach speeds of 21,000 miles (34,000 kilometers) an hour at blastoff.

Meanwhile, Spacehab of Washington, D.C., is making rapid progress marketing and building its pressurized cabin for living and working in space. Sometimes referred to as the "space can," the cabin is a prefabricated module that fits into the shuttle's cargo bay. Each module is fitted with 30 to 40 lockers for experiments and an additional 75 cubic feet of work space.

Aeritalia in Turin and McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co. in Huntsville, Alabama, have been given the go-ahead to start building the modules that will be fitted into European Space Agency and NASA flights.

BETH KARLIN is assistant managing editor of Electronic Business.

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The Future is southward bound

ARTS / LEISURE

RSC's 4 1/2-Hour Biteless 'Night'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The Royal Shakespeare Company has long taken the view that a production which lasts four hours is somehow better than one which demands a mere two or three hours of our time.

THE LONDON STAGE
ity however, the decision to allow Howard Barker's "The Bite of the Night" to sprawl over four and a half hours in the Barbican Pit seems to me careless and arrogant in the extreme.

Not only does a nearly-midnight final curtain show a wilful disregard for audiences with public-transport problems from an already inaccessible Barbican, it also assumes that Barker has a right to occupy rather more time than

"King Lear" with a script that, insofar as it could ever be saved at all, might at least benefit from a cut of at least a couple of hours.

These objections seem to have occurred to the author himself, since he gives us a prologue in which we are warned with nanny-like severity not to expect to enjoy ourselves, and a program note in which we are told not to expect much in the way of a message or even a coherent shape since his play is "as hard to hold as a broken bottle."

But most of us do not pay to have our hands or indeed our brains cut to shreds by fragments of glass or vast tracts of impenetrable debate about the role of Troy in ongoing classical and sexual mythology. Although it is possible that there might be a play or even an idea from within this vast Trojan bore, the director, Danny Boyle, has singularly failed to unearth it.

A large cast, including John Carlsie, Michael Cadman, Nigel Terry and Diane Fletcher, is left to wander aimlessly around the ruins, desperately and fruitlessly searching for some sign of dramatic life.

The recasting of "Follies" for its second year at the Shaftesbury brings us not only the legendary Eartha Kitt to sing "I'm Still Here," Stephen Sondheim's acid anthem to show biz survival, but more importantly brings Millicent Martin back to the West End stage for the first time in 12 years to rejoin her old "Side by Side" partner Julia McKenzie.

The result is so an immense strengthening of a show which seemed to me more than a little

fragile when it first opened last autumn.

True, this is still not "Follies" as first seen on Broadway about 15 years ago, which is probably why it has now become such a huge commercial success. The original was a darker and more frightening account of marriages and minds in total breakdown, where now we have a gentler and brighter nostalgic trip in which a kind of middle-aged resignation and acceptance has overtaken the bleak anger of James Goldman's first book.

What is just wonderful here is the utter confidence that a large and very mixed cast now have in Sondheim's multilevel score. Daniel Massey has developed into the most interesting top-hat-and-tails star London has had since Jack Buchanan 30 years ago. And when the second half is not all down to Eartha, it develops into a haunting account of the ravages of time on those who have either tried to bring it back or make it stand still.

For those who have always believed that Sondheim is the greatest living composer-lyricist of musicals, "Follies" is, alongside "Company," the quintessential show, ever better than when turning nostalgia inside out to examine what happens to people in a time-war. McKenzie singing "Losing My Mind" is still the most heart-stopping moment to be found in any London theater, but where a year ago she was somewhat isolated in her Sondheim expertise the rest of Mike Ockrent's production has since grown up to her level. You now have no excuse in the world not to see it several times.

At the Royal Court, Tumberlake Wrotebaker's "Our Country's

Good" derives from two recently published books, Thomas Kenally's "The Playmaker" and Robert Hughes's "The Fatal Shore," both of which touched on a remarkable first night in 1789 when Australian convicts in Australia staged George Farquhar's "The Recruiting Officer" in Sydney under the direction of a young lieutenant. (The Farquhar play is also in repertoire at the Royal Court with the same cast.)

"Our Country's Good" is about the contrast between performance and actuality. The strength of Wrotebaker's script lies in what it tells us about the appalling office life of the actors, but it also manages to comment on the play in rehearsal as seen through eyes rather different from those of the professional London players of the period.

At the Phoenix, Kenneth Branagh completes his Renaissance Company season by starring in Derek Jacobi's production of "Hamlet," which has also been seen on the ramparts of Elsinore itself.

Like the rest of his repertoire, this is a brisk back-to-the-text revival, simple and strong and uncluttered, still betraying its origins in a small studio setting but hallmarked by the intelligence of Branagh's brat-pack prince of Denmark and a fine, caustic, cynical Claudio us from Richard Easton, one of the few senior members of a largely under-30 company.



John Carlsie in RSC's "The Bite of the Night." Mostly vast boring tracts of impenetrable debate.

Are Rap Concerts Getting a Bad Rap?

By Jon Pareles
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In recent years, concerts of rap music have gained a reputation for violence. A recent concert on Long Island featuring Eric B. and Rakim, Kool Moe Dee, Doug E. Fresh and other rappers was the scene of robberies, stabbings and a homicide, violence that led authorities to ban some rap concerts.

The Long Island incident is also likely to make concert promoters and hall owners more leery than they are already about staging rap concerts. Even now, attending a rap concert is likely to mean entering by way of a cordon of police, a metal detector and a frisking, with more police and security guards stationed inside the hall.

Reports linking violence and rap tend to reinforce racial tensions, since rap, or hip-hop music, is identified with a young, black, urban audience although its listenership is growing increasingly integrated. But many performers, promoters and listeners believe it is simplistic and misleading, and perhaps racist, to equate rap and violent behavior. They cite violence at other large public gatherings, from soccer matches, hockey games, to heavy-metal and pop concerts, that is less widely reported than rap violence.

In the liner notes to a popular rap album, Boogie Down Productions' "By All Means Necessary," the rapper KRS-One (Kris Parker) writes: "When some get together and think of rap, they tend to think of violence. But when they are challenged on some rock group, the result is all silence."

There has been vandalism at concerts by Kiss and Slayer, in which an overwhelmingly white teen-aged audience tore apart Madison Square Garden seats to hurl cushions at one another. Most concert violence takes a handful of forms. They include property damage and fistfights between individuals, which promoters try to avert by strategically stationing security guards. There are also disturbances outside as ticketholders and gatecrashers try to get in. In 1979, at a

concert in Cincinnati, 11 people died of trampling or asphyxiation when a door was not opened as the fans surged toward general-admission seating. That year, an incident not even reported or consistently seated at rock concerts, and its attendant problems of overcrowding and turf battles.

Violence can also result when a crowd worked up by the music attempts to rush the stage. At a Michael Jackson concert in Liverpool, England, on Sunday, 40 people were hospitalized and 1,500 more were injured in a crush near the stage.

And violence can be a result of criminals at work, inside and outside the concert hall. Often, violence at rap concerts, as was reported on Long Island, results from assaults and organized gang activity — predators who find an easy target. That kind of violence is not exclusive to rap; after the 1983 concert by Diana Ross — a concert of bland pop songs — in Central Park, gangs terrorized concertgoers and bystanders.

Hip-hop music itself rarely incites its listeners to anything beyond dancing, clapping and chanting along. One of the rappers at the

Long Island show, Doug E. Fresh, is a born-again Christian who devotes his raps to positive messages. Kool Moe Dee has built a persona as a comical braggart; he made his name with "Go See the Doctor," in which the joke was on him. And Eric B. and Rakim's main message is that "Eric B. Is King."

While some rap songs tell stories about the violent urban environment, that many performers and fans inhabit, few endorse violence. The music is more often comical and boisterous than it is angry. Reports of violence at rap concerts and at rap movies like "Krush Groove" may be self-propagating, as concerts become associated with violence, violent people may be more drawn to them. The police-state atmosphere, too, already prevalent at rap concerts, can build tension inside and outside the concert hall.

And as rap draws young, black, urban listeners, it also draws those who would prey upon their own community, replicating the problems of poor urban neighborhoods against a backdrop of music that tries to exorcise those problems. Such predators are less conspicuous in a rap audience than they would be at a classical music concert.

The Long Island incidents still raise questions. How were knives passed through metal detectors? Were there enough trained security guards and policemen to handle the crowd, and where were they when a man was robbed and stabbed to death? Are there other precautions that can be taken against criminal activity at concerts and other public gatherings?

Promoters and rappers point out that most concerts take place without incident. At the exceptions, rappers and the majority of their audiences are more likely to be victims than instigators.

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Ancient Tomb In Peru Found

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — A 1,500-year-old tomb uncovered on the northern coast of Peru has yielded a rich collection of crafted gold and artifacts, the National Geographic Society announced Tuesday.

The tomb, officials said, was the burial place for a warrior-priest of the Moche people, a pre-Inca civilization that dominated the area from 100 A.D. to about the end of the seventh century.

"This is the richest tomb ever excavated archaeologically in the Western hemisphere," according to Christopher B. Donnan, an expert on ancient Peru. Peruvian officials said that the area near the village of Sipan may be the burial site for several Moche leaders.

For the artists involved, the decision to cut back on the rate of exchange will make a major difference in payment. Bruskin, for instance, who was originally slated to take home \$470,000 in Western currency and rubles for the sale of his paintings, would now take home less than \$100,000.

"We were promised a special rate of exchange," Nakova said in an interview, "and that's what we expect. They cannot simply change the deal after we made it."

DOONESBURY
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THERE ARE SUPERSTARS AND THERE ARE SUPERSTARS, BUT THERE'S ONLY ONE SUPERSTAR'S SUPERSTAR!
LET'S BRING HIM OUT! LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I GIVE YOU THE KING OF ROCK 'N' ROLL, MR. ELVIS PRESLEY!

Dining Out
NEULLY
ASHIANA
LA CHEVAUCHEE
JARRASSE
KITTY O'SHEA'S PUB
JOHN JAMESON
INDRA AND VISNOU
DIAPASON
RAFFAÏN & HONORINE
ESTHER STREET
PARIS 7th
CHEZ LES ANGES
PARIS 8th
LUDMILA PAVILLON RUSSE
LE BISTROT D'ARMAND
PARIS 16th
LE PRESBOURG
AU HAMEAU D'AUTEUIL
PARIS 17th
GOLDENBERG WAGRAM
VIENNA
KERVANSARAY

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Soviet Artists Unpaid

Suit Threatened In Sotheby's Sale

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet artists whose works were sold for hundreds of thousands of dollars in an auction organized here by Sotheby's two months ago have received no compensation from the sale and are threatening to sue Soviet cultural officials for withholding the money.

The Soviet Ministry of Culture received payment for the paintings shortly after the July 7 auction but is now giving various explanations for the delay in passing the proceeds on to the painters. In separate conversations, Sergei Popov, a senior official at the ministry, has told some of the artists that the terms of payment are being "reconsidered" and told others that checks from Sotheby's were delayed.

The ministry has also indicated that the rate of exchange to be used for ruble payment to the artists is now likely to be a fifth of the rate agreed upon in a bargaining session with the artists before the auction.

Popov said that checks from the buyers, who include the pop star Elton John and some of the world's wealthiest art collectors, "are just coming in and take a long time to go through the process."

After a stormy meeting last Thursday, 11 of the artists sent letters to the Soviet Ministry of Culture, saying that they would file a suit if they do not receive payment from the auction within a week.

"This is a ridiculous act of banditry on their part," said Ira Nakova, 33, who sold three paintings at the auction for \$20,000.

The meeting, called in the studio of the Soviet painter Ilya Kabakov, was attended by a wide range of young painters on the Soviet art scene, including Vadim Zakharov, Sergei Volkov and Igor Kopynskiy. Kopynskiy and his wife Svetlana each sold paintings to John for \$75,000 each at the Sotheby's auction, among other sales.

The ministry signed contracts with each of the artists before the Sotheby's auction, promising them that by Sept. 7 they would receive 10 percent in Western currency and 60 percent in rubles for each painting sold. The remaining 30 percent was to be paid to the Ministry of Culture. In addition, Sotheby's received an auction charge paid by the buyers. The auction was conducted in British pounds and payments were made promptly in that currency, according to Sotheby's officials.

In a meeting held a few days before the auction between officials from Sotheby's and the Ministry of Culture, the artists received an oral guarantee that the 60 percent they were due to receive in Soviet rubles would be at the unofficial golden ruble rate averaging between 2.8 and 4.2 to the dollar. The official exchange rate is 0.62 ruble to the dollar.

During an interview late last week, however, Popov said that "all this talk about golden rubles was silly and whoever mentioned it is in error." He said that the final decision about compensation will be made by the Soviet Finance Ministry and indicated that the exchange rate to be used will probably be the official one.

A Strong Bond...
Giving a Carand'Ache pen to your business associates shows your "savoir faire" — and much more. Its usefulness brings genuine enjoyment — a gift the receiver will appreciate. Discreetly engraved with your company name or logo, engraved or with a medallion, it will soon become indispensable — a lasting link of quality with your business associates.

Frontier...
neh Rock

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
37243	19 1/2	19 1/8	19 1/4	+1/8	IBM
31747	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2	+1/4	IBM
27429	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2	+1/4	IBM
27429	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2	+1/4	IBM
27429	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2	+1/4	IBM

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	162,492,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	7,540,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	7,540,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	7,540,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	7,540,000

NYSE Index	
Composite	286.19
Industrial	286.19
Transportation	286.19
Finance	286.19
Utilities	286.19

Tuesday's NYSE Closing
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary	
Advanced	286.19
Declined	286.19
Unchanged	286.19
New High	286.19
New Low	286.19

NASDAQ Index	
Composite	286.19
Industrial	286.19
Transportation	286.19
Finance	286.19
Utilities	286.19

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
37243	19 1/2	19 1/8	19 1/4	+1/8

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
Bonds	100.00
Utilities	100.00
Industrials	100.00

NYSE Diary	
Advanced	286.19
Declined	286.19
Unchanged	286.19
New High	286.19
New Low	286.19

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	
Buy	162,492,000
Sell	7,540,000

Dow Jones Averages	
Index	286.19
Time	286.19
U.S.	286.19
Com.	286.19

Standard & Poor's Index	
Industrials	286.19
Transportation	286.19
Finance	286.19
Utilities	286.19

NASDAQ Diary	
Advanced	286.19
Declined	286.19
Unchanged	286.19
New High	286.19
New Low	286.19

AMEX Stock Index	
High	286.19
Low	286.19
Close	286.19
Chg.	286.19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
21 1/2	19 1/8	AAR	3.75	14	21 1/2	19 1/8	20 1/4	20 3/4	+1/4
21 1/2	19 1/8	ACN	3.75	14	21 1/2	19 1/8	20 1/4	20 3/4	+1/4
21 1/2	19 1/8	ACN	3.75	14	21 1/2	19 1/8	20 1/4	20 3/4	+1/4

NYSE Reverses Early Decline

NEW YORK—Stock prices advanced Tuesday in moderate trading as a pickup in buying interest late in the day helped overcome an early decline.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which added 3.56 points Monday, rose 10.67 to close at 2,083.04. The Dow fell more than 10 points in the opening minutes and drifted at slightly lower levels until finally turning higher in mid-afternoon trading.

Advances topped declines by almost a 9-7 margin. Big Board volume totaled 162.49 million shares, up from 114.88 million traded Monday.

The late bounce was program-related. The overall session was directionless and you can't make anything out of it one way or another," said Edward Nicolski, chief technical analyst at Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood in Minneapolis.

"Most investors are on the sidelines awaiting the July trade report," Mr. Nicolski said, adding that it was difficult and pointless "to try and make sense out of a random market. And that's what we have—a random, trendless market."

Some analysts, however, said the market got a boost in the closing minutes of trading remarks by Nicholas F. Brady, the Treasury secretary-designate.

Mr. Brady, whose appointment was confirmed by the Senate Finance Committee, said he expects the nation's trade deficit to decline at a "surprisingly fast" pace over the next few years.

Analysts said the market interpreted Mr. Brady's comments as hinting that Wednesday's scheduled government report on the merchandise trade report for July would be encouraging.

The July merchandise trade report was scheduled for release Wednesday morning.

Broad-market indexes also advanced. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.52 to 151.15. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.96 to 267.43. The price of an average share added 11 cents.

"The market put on a somewhat disappointing performance Monday, and the early weakness appeared to be a follow-through from the negative action," said Ricky Harrington, chief technical analyst with Interstate Securities Corp. in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Mr. Harrington said comments by a former Federal Reserve Board member, Lyric Gramley, predicting a tightening of credit availability by the central bank might have contributed to the early market weakness.

Detroit Edison was the most active issue, up 4 to 159.

Kroger was third, soaring 1 1/4 to 51 1/4. The company announced that its board is exploring a major restructuring that involves the declaration of a special dividend on each common share of approximately \$40 in cash.

The American Exchange index rose 0.12 to 296.79. The average price of a share gained 1 cent. Declines, however, edged advances by a small margin. Volume rose to 7.84 million shares from 5.95 million on Monday.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	3.75	14	17 1/2	15 1/4	16 1/4	16 3/4	+1/4
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(Continued on next left-hand page)

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: Month, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Open, Close, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Month, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Open, Close, Chg. Continuation of stock market data.

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U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: Season, Low, High, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts.

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MOBS (CME) 300000 contracts per day

Table with columns: Month, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Open, Close, Chg. Lists various commodities.

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Second Session High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Table with columns: Month, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Open, Close, Chg. Lists various commodities.

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Table with columns: Month, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Open, Close, Chg. Continuation of stock market data.

(Continued)

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(Continued)

Table with columns: Month, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Open, Close, Chg. Continuation of stock market data.

Currency Options

Table with columns: Underlying, Price, Calls, Puts, Last. Lists various currency options.

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PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

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Stock Indexes

Table with columns: SP Comp, Dow Jones, NYSE Comp, etc. Lists various stock indices.

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Consolidated Gold May Pull Out of South Africa

LONDON — Consolidated Goldfields PLC, the British-based minerals group, has made contingency plans to pull out of South Africa, where it is a big player in gold mining and earns 15 percent of its profit, its chairman said Tuesday.

AMEN High-Lows

Table with columns: Month, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Open, Close, Chg. Lists various stocks.

London Metals

Table with columns: Month, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Open, Close, Chg. Lists various metals.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Month, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Open, Close, Chg. Lists various commodities.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Date, etc. Lists various dividends.

Hong Kong Increases Its Estimate on Exports

HONG KONG — A surge in re-export trade has brightened the export picture for Hong Kong, and reinforced the territory's role as an entrepot for China trade.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Month, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Open, Close, Chg. Lists various spot commodities.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Underlying, Price, Calls, Puts, Last. Lists various S&P 100 index options.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Underlying, Price, Calls, Puts, Last. Lists various DM futures options.

Company Results

Table with columns: Company, Revenue, Profit, etc. Lists various company results.

Maxwell Discloses Macmillan Stake

NEW YORK — Maxwell Communication Corp. said Tuesday that it has extended its hostile 38.5% share bid for Macmillan Inc., the publishing group, by one week to Sept. 19, and that as of Monday it held about 5 percent of the group's stock.

Market Guide

Table with columns: Market, Status, etc. Lists various market guides.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Maturity, Yield, etc. Lists various U.S. treasuries.

General Instrument

Table with columns: Instrument, Yield, etc. Lists various general instruments.

U.S. Futures

Table with columns: Contract, Price, etc. Lists various U.S. futures.

Kroger May Restructure in Defense

Traders said the rise was caused by speculation that the company would face a more generous takeover offer. Kroger's assets are worth \$50 to \$60 a share, analysts said.

The Kroger statement also mentioned a Federal Trade Commission ruling Friday that allows the Hafts, corporate-takeover strategists based in Maryland, to acquire at least \$15 million worth of Kroger stock.

British Gas Raid on Lasmo Said to Fall Short of Target

LONDON — British Gas PLC, the big utility, mounted a stock market raid Tuesday on London and Scottish Marine Oil PLC, a North Sea oil exploration company, but ended the day with a much smaller stake than it was said to have sought.

British Gas, which has made three major exploration-related acquisitions since it was privatized at the end of 1986, sought a 14.9 percent stake in Lasmo, as the exploration company is known, said market sources.

At Tuesday's close, which saw a massive rise in Lasmo's share price, British Gas held a small stake in the company, according to the Hoare Govett Ltd. brokerage house, which carried out the buying on the utility's behalf.

Lasmo shares jumped 153 percent on the London Stock Exchange, to close at \$43 pence. The raid on Lasmo started before the official opening, with Hoare Govett offering to buy the shares at 480 pence a share.

Lasmo said it has held talks with several companies, including British Gas, about the purchase of the RTZ stake. An agreement between Lasmo and RTZ generally requires Lasmo's consent for a disposal of that shareholding before June 30, 1989.

Colgate Unit Is Sold for \$960 Million

NEW YORK — The management of Kendall Co., a subsidiary of Colgate-Palmolive Co., will lead a \$960 million leveraged buyout of the medical products concern, Colgate said Tuesday.

Kendall makes disposable medical products for doctors, hospitals and households. It had sales in 1987 of about \$850 million, representing 15 percent of the parent company's sales of \$5.65 billion.

Colgate said it would have more than \$700 million of after-tax cash proceeds from the sale, and would use it to reduce debt and to develop and acquire consumer products businesses.

Colgate said it received \$910 million in cash and debentures valued at \$50 million for Kendall.

The transaction values Kendall at \$1.1 billion, Colgate said. However, Colgate said it would retain certain financial and business assets of Kendall, including real estate and some overseas consumer products businesses in other fields than health care.

Also, Kendall will retain certain short- and long-term debt related primarily to overseas operations.

Colgate, which had announced in April that it planned to sell Kendall, said it anticipated the buyout would be completed during the fourth quarter.

THRIFTS: Expensive Specialists Assist S&L Bailouts

(Continued from first finance page) them to weed out weak bidders for the troubled institutions.

"The Home Loan Bank Board is overwhelmed," said Paul Horvitz, a professor of banking and finance at the University of Houston. "I know of cases where reputable investors with real money have made phone calls to the bank board and can't get their calls returned."

What some consultants provide is access. "When a respected consultant has a proposal, he gets listened to," Mr. Horvitz said.

For such services, the thrift doctors are paid well. They are so well paid, in fact, that critics question whether they are worth the price—particularly since the institutions for which they work need every penny they can get.

But the thrift doctors defended their fees, claiming they provide expertise that institutions and regulators lack.

Further, they contended, their fees may be high, but the costs would be much higher if the government had to liquidate the banks or thrift units that they were hired to help.

"They certainly bring a variety of talents to the process," said Stephen Katzman, a spokesman for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which insures commercial banks.

Consultants defended the work they do, arguing that managers at institutions struggling to stay afloat do not have the time to master the skills that consultants have developed, such as the ability to devise

Making Vans Together Should Save Money for Ford and Risk for Nissan

DETROIT — The joint minivan venture announced this week gives Ford Motor Co. an economical way to develop a new product and gives Nissan Motor Corp. a low-risk entry to a competitive market, industry analysts said.

existing plant, which builds full-sized Econoline vans. Nissan will be in charge of design and development of the vans, and it will supply engines from Japan.

Yoshio Arakawa, a Nissan board member, said in Tokyo that the U.S. market for minivans was expected to increase to an annual 1 million by 1992 from the 740,000 sold in 1987.

They said the Ford-Nissan deal was further proof that the U.S. auto industry was increasingly developing products aimed at a niche of the market rather than vehicles that will be high volume sellers.

Mr. Laughlin noted that Ford and Nissan would face heavy competition in the minivan segment. General Motors Corp. plans by 1990 to bring out a plastic minivan and Chrysler Corp. plans to restyle its popular models.

But from Nissan's point of view, said Tony Moyer, an analyst in Tokyo at SBCI Securities (Asia) Ltd., "There are no signs at the moment that Toyota Motor Corp. or the other Japanese manufacturers have plans to make minivans in the U.S."

Ford and Nissan said Monday that they would build minivans at Ford's truck plant in Avon Lake, Ohio. The minivan model will be sold by each automaker in the United States beginning in autumn 1991.

The analyst said demand for minivans in the United States would probably continue to grow in coming years. Ford estimates that minivans, which took 12 percent of the truck market in 1987, will take 18 to 19 percent in the 1993 model year.

A Japanese securities analyst said the deal "gives Nissan additional capacity in the U.S. for a low, shared risk."

Joseph Phillipi of Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. said Nissan would not have to pay a 25 percent tariff that would be assessed on imported vans.

He said the minivan may receive a boost from new Nissan models that are to be introduced in the United States beginning this year. In coming months, Nissan plans to introduce new versions of the 240 SX, Maxima and the Z sports car.

Mr. Phillipi said the joint venture shows that automakers are turning away from models that are intended to sell hundreds of thousands of units per year, and instead are developing more specialized products.

Low Krupp Profits Fuel Iran Sale Rumors

BONN — Lower profits at the West German steel giant, Fried. Krupp GmbH, are fueling speculation that Iran might sell a 25 percent stake in the firm that it bought 14 years ago.

According to West German press reports, Iran might sell out to one of Krupp's creditors. But it would get only around half of the 1.4 billion Deutsche marks (\$757.8 million) it paid for the holding in 1974.

Mr. Navab has never denied that Iran may eventually sell. He said in June, "If a responsible and interesting party made an offer for the stake, then one could possibly talk about it."

A Krupp family trust run by Berthold Beitz, the supervisory board chairman, owns 74.99 percent of the Krupp group holding company. Iran's 25.01 percent stake is held through Mohamed Mehdi Navab-Motlagh, the deputy minister for investment.

Bankers estimated that Krupp owns around 2.6 billion DM. In November 1987, Krupp tried to close its loss-making Rheinhausen steel plant with the loss of more than 5,000 jobs. After mass protests, it decided Rheinhausen would stay partially open until its future is reviewed again in 1990.

Last Monday, a creditor, Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, said that it had talked with Mr. Navab about a possible buyout.

Neither Mr. Beitz nor Mr. Navab has confirmed the reports. Bot speculation intensified in June after Krupp's supervisory board took the unusual step of refusing to exonerate management

for 1987 results. Unconfirmed reports in the West German press said that Mr. Navab was behind that action.

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50 Ailing Thrifts Targeted

SAN DIEGO — Federal regulators expect to close or merge 50 ailing savings and loan associations by the end of the month, according to M. Denny Wall, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

The action shows that the bank board is moving to deal more quickly with troubled savings institutions. So far this year, 102 institutions have been closed or merged.

"It takes time to get that ocean liner up to speed," Mr. Wall said Monday, referring to the magnitude of the bank board's task.

In January, the board said it planned to resolve the problems at 259 institutions this year.

"We're now getting a lot of interest and the amount of capital is going up and up," Mr. Wall said, pointing to a deal announced Friday involving five Texas institutions in which \$45 billion in private capital was pledged. In all the previous Texas deals combined, private investors had agreed to put up only \$11.5 billion, he said.

The bank board's share of the deal announced Friday with the Pulte Diversified Cos., a subsidiary of the PEIM Corp., is \$556.9 million for four of the institutions. The fifth institution in the transaction was not identified, and the amount of additional federal aid was not disclosed.

"The authorities are overwhelmed by the magnitude of the problem," said Edward Kane, a professor of economics at Ohio State University.

"The question comes down to how much information is around for assessing the deals," he said. "We can't assess how good or bad these bets are."

Nobody knows how large the industry is because it is so fragmented, he said. But one indication is provided by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which said that in fiscal year 1987, it paid \$31.7 million for non-liquidation payments to outside law firms. Such payments are likely to rise this year.

"It's a nice cottage industry," says Eric Hamel, a thrift analyst with First Boston.

There is clearly more work out there.

There is clearly more work out there.

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For the fiscal year ended May 31, 1988, a dividend of U.S. \$0.264 per share will become payable on September 15, 1988, on the number of shares on record at September 1st, 1988.

ANNOUNCEMENT
COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE SUCRES ET DENREES IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT ITS SUBSIDIARY MERKURIA SUCDEN, LEADING FORCE IN THE COMMODITIES TRADE, IS TAKING STEPS TO STRENGTHEN AND DEVELOP ITS PRESENCE IN THE COFFEE AND FERTILIZER MARKETS.
AN ASSOCIATION IS BEING SET UP WITH THE ALMUKAFA GROUP, WHICH OPERATES IN SEVERAL AREAS PARTICULARLY IN THE MIDDLE EAST.
MR. SERGE VARSANO, GROUP CHAIRMAN, STATES: "WE ARE PARTICULARLY GLAD ABOUT THIS JOINING OF FORCES AND ARE CONFIDENT THAT, TOGETHER, WE SHALL SWIFTLY REACH THE LEVELS OF SUCCESS IN COFFEE AND FERTILIZERS THAT WE ALREADY ENJOY IN SUGAR, COCOA AND RICE. WE SHALL ALSO LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH OUR FRIEND MONTE KALAJI OF ALMUKAFA. HIS CONTRIBUTION WILL, I AM SURE, BE A MAJOR FACTOR LEADING TO THIS SUCCESS."

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COUNTDOWN - EUROPE 1992
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
The European Magazine
will mainly focus on Europe 1992 in the current Autumn issue
Main topics:
Agenda for Immediate Action
Cor van der Klugt - President Philips
Transport: Where Are We and What Is Still To Happen?
Clinton Davis - EC Commissioner
The Impact of 1992 on Small and Medium Size Business
Other topics: After European Integration, What Next? Europe's New Industrial Revolution Educational Systems in Europe The European Media Landscape The Social Dimensions of Europe The European Central Bank Economic Outlook - OESO
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Tuesday's MEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 17 Month High, 17 Month Low, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Lists various stock prices and market data.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Sept. 13, 1988

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

Other Funds

Table listing other funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating-rate notes with columns for currency, rate, and other details.

Pounds Sterling

Table listing pounds sterling notes with columns for currency, rate, and other details.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 013597 for further information.



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Advances in Light Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar firmed against major European currencies Tuesday, boosted by a report of a reduction in the U.S. current-account deficit and remarks by the Treasury secretary...

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, and Source: Reuters. Lists rates for Deutsche mark, French franc, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, and British pound.

The Commerce Department will use a new method of reporting the trade figures that is expected to reduce the deficit by about \$1.5 billion from the previous month.

EC Bankers Begin to Study Money Union

BASEL, Switzerland — European Community central bankers Tuesday took the first steps toward potential European monetary union...

Dollar Moves Unlikely, But Loss Risk Remains

TOKYO — The dollar is unlikely to budget from its current trading range of 130.00-135.50 yen after the scheduled Wednesday release of U.S. trade data for July...

Japanese Export Concerns

TOKYO — A senior Bank of Japan official expressed concern Tuesday about rising Japanese exports and a tightening labor supply in Japan.

Treasury Nominee Brady Sees No Need for New Taxes

WASHINGTON — Nicholas F. Brady, who was confirmed Tuesday by the Senate Finance Committee to become the next U.S. Treasury secretary, told the committee he sees no need for new taxes because he believes the United States can grow its way out of its budget deficit.

Despite Growth Surge, Bonn Faces Criticism From IMF

FRANKFURT — West Germany will be playing host to a series of monetary meetings in West Berlin later this month cheered by better-than-expected figures on the performance of its economy, Western Europe's biggest.

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Large table of stock market data including various indices, company prices, and market activity. Includes columns for stock names, prices, and changes.

Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Most listed securities in terms of dollar value.

Via The Associated Press

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including columns for stock names, prices, and changes.

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Table of AMEX closing prices for various stocks, including columns for stock names, prices, and changes.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

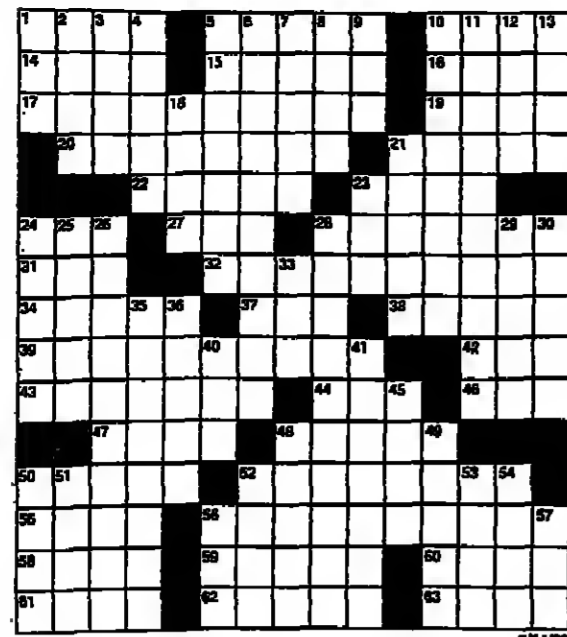
Table of AMEX closing prices for various stocks, including columns for stock names, prices, and changes.

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Table of AMEX closing prices for various stocks, including columns for stock names, prices, and changes.



ACROSS

1 Chagall or Connelly
5 Reluse
10 "Mary" little
14 Wings
15 Right-hand page
16 Primitive poetry collection
17 Came near
19 Mechanics' concerns: Abbr.
21 Less flighty
21 Soft, visorless cap
22 Stages
23 Phot
24 Retrain syllable
27 Lanka
31 Knock
32 Figure skater's maneuver
34 Drive forward
37 Teachers' org.
38 Pacific or Gold
39 The (brother-sister singing team)
42 Famous mummy
43 Actress Joyce and Sinterich
44 Clean-air org.
46 Unusual Oxford meas.

DOWN

1 Lea sound
2 Matterhorn
3 Engrossed
4 Opus's daughter
5 N.Y.S.E. people
6 Doneses
7 Pans' partner
8 Gang follower
9 Back carrier
10 To this matter
11 Be grateful
12 Cupola
13 Helper: Abbr.
18 Dobbin fodder
21 Mel of animated cartoon fame
23 Jeanne d'Arc, for one: Abbr.
24 Jilly
25 Hatter, Spanish style
26 Estimates
28 These may be lost in gyms
29 Follow
30 Seven, in Siena
33 Female ruff
35 Novel conclusion
36 Some consonants
40 Whom the filed raise
41 Least obese
45 Aldo of "M*A*S*H"
48 Sufficient
49 A.L. home-run leader: 1944
50 Poker holding
51 Therefore
52 Rapier's relative
53 Gael's land
54 Cicatrix
56 Madison Ave. output
57 La Guardia abbr.

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PEANUTS



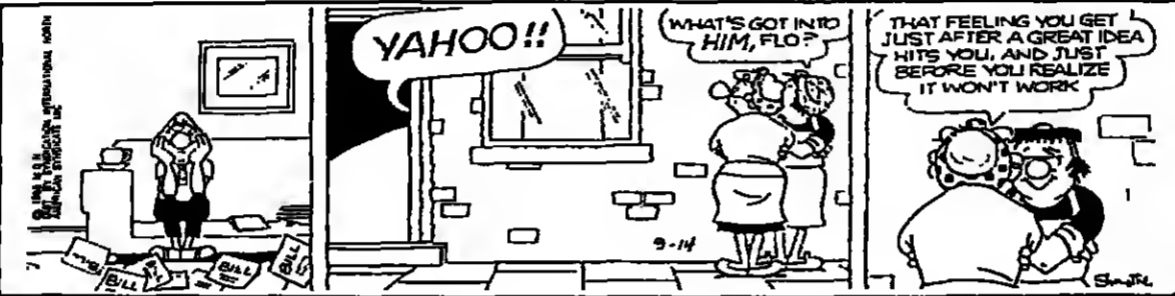
BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



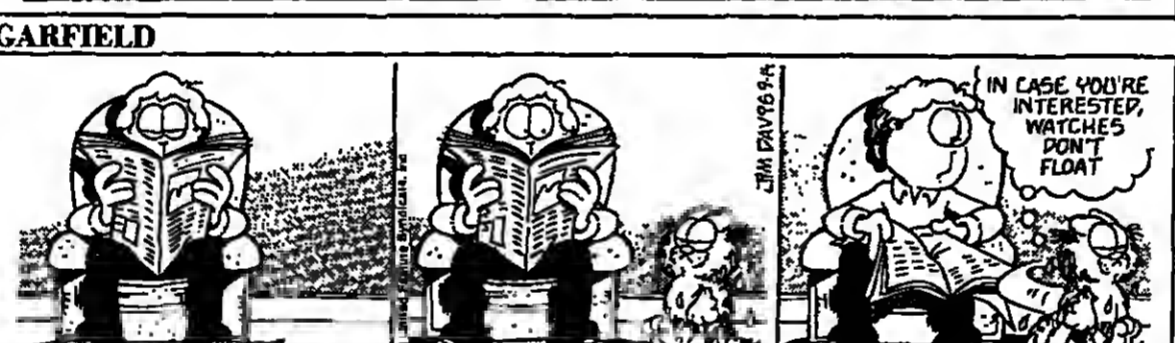
WIZARD of ID



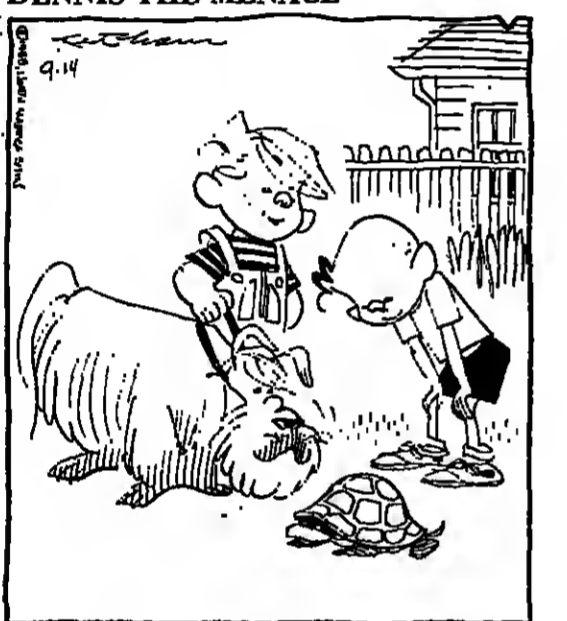
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



"HE'S SO SLOW. BY THE TIME HE GETS TO WHERE HE'S GOIN', HELL PROBABLY FORGET WHY HE WENT."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MUGMY

SCAMK

VERABE

RALCOR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's
Answer: Some people think that a kid with too much spunk might benefit from a little of this—SPANK.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Aberdeen	25	17	Brussels	13	8
Amsterdam	15	10	Calcutta	31	24
Athens	28	22	Chengde	18	12
Berlin	20	14	Hong Kong	30	23
Bombay	29	24	Manila	30	23
Buenos Aires	13	8	New Delhi	32	25
Calcutta	15	10	Shanghai	28	21
Cardiff	13	8	Singapore	31	24
Cebu	15	10	Sydney	22	15
Delhi	15	10	Tokyo	22	15
Dublin	15	10			
Edinburgh	15	10			
Geneva	15	10			
Helsinki	15	10			
London	15	10			
Madras	15	10			
Moscow	15	10			
Mumbai	15	10			
Nairobi	15	10			
Paris	15	10			
Rangoon	15	10			
San Francisco	15	10			
Sao Paulo	15	10			
Seoul	15	10			
Singapore	15	10			
Sydney	15	10			
Taipei	15	10			
Tokyo	15	10			
Yokohama	15	10			

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Sept. 13

Amsterdam	Deutsche Bank	London	Stockholm
ABN Bank 42.70	Dresdner Bank 267.20	AAK Company 107.50	Alfa Laval 112.00
ABN N.V. 42.70	Commerzbank 274.10	Alcon 110.00	Alm Invest 112.00
ABN N.V. 42.70	Deutsche Bank 274.10	Alcon 110.00	Alm Invest 112.00
ABN N.V. 42.70	Deutsche Bank 274.10	Alcon 110.00	Alm Invest 112.00

BOOKS

PRIZZI'S GLORY
By Richard Condon. 256 pages. \$17.95.
E. P. Dutton, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Ross Thomas

If the debilitating and almost deadly earnestness of the 1988 presidential campaign is making you irritable and depressed, then a temporary restorative is at hand in the form of Richard Condon's witty and wicked novel about the Mafia's attempt to capture the White House in 1992.

Once again the indomitable Prizzi family is on the prowl — as it was in two of Condon's previous novels, "Prizzi's Honor" and "Prizzi's Family," which make up a trilogy — and this time its members are seeking not only immense wealth and power, but also that most elusive prize of all — respectability.

Back again is Charley Partanna, the slow-thinking but dogged vindicator or executioner of the family, who counts among his victims his wife, a free-lance executioner herself whose name he can now scarcely recall. The not exactly grieving widower finally marries Maerose Prizzi to whom he has been engaged off and on for 19 years. And it is the brilliant and cunning Maerose who convinces her grandfather, Don Carrado Prizzi, that only by entering the political arena itself will the family ever achieve true respectability.

The 92-year-old Don — who likes to offer cookies to his infrequent guests — decides that, if the plan is to work, his son Eduardo (who long ago changed his name from Prizzi to Price) must step down as head of the family's legitimate but mob-financed financial empire and run for president, lose, of course, and settle for some far lesser post such as attorney general.

Charley Partanna will then take over from Eduardo as head of the \$30 billion conglomerate. But to do this, he must clean up what the Don regards as Charley's embarrassing "past work." The only solution is a total metamorphosis, which eventually takes place in Switzerland and England where, with the aid of skillful surgeons, dentists and speech therapists, Charley emerges as Charles Macy Barton, indirect descendant of the man who founded the department store and the woman who founded the Red Cross.

He also emerges with a new and handsome face; new fingerprints; a new, carefully documented and memorized past, and a new voice that is "a combination of a Boston accent with

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from over 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks in list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	Rank	Title	Author
1	1	THE CARDINAL OF THE KREMLIN	by Tom Clancy
2	2	TILL WE MEET AGAIN	by Judith Kerr
3	3	ALASKA	by James A. Michener
4	4	THE BONFIRE OF THE VANITIES	by Tom Wolfe
5	5	DOCTORS	by Janet Segal
6	6	SPOCK'S WORLD	by Diane Duane
7	7	OMEN LOBO OF KANADA	by David G. Forster
8	8	TO BE THE BEST	by Barbara Taylor Bradford
9	9	LIBRA	by Philip Roth
10	10	LOVE IN THE TIME OF CHOLERA	by Gabriel Garcia Marquez
11	11	SHINING THROUGH	by Susan Isaacs
12	12	THE SEVEN OF THE ABACUS	by Rosemary Sutcliffe
13	13	A THOUSAND TIMES	by Tom Halloran
14	14	THE SERVICE OF THE LAMB	by Thomas Harris
15	15	20YA	by Danacile Steel

Solution to Previous Puzzle

G	N	A	W	S	C	R	A	P	S	P	E	W		
J	A	G	O	P	O	I	S	E	L	V	I			
S	T	A	R	S	A	N	O	S	T	R	I	P	E	S
H	O	I	S	T	V	E	T	A	M	P	L	E		
N	E	A	T	E	R	F	R	E	E					
B	U	S	I	C	Y	D	I	E	R	E	D			
A	T	T	E	N	A	T	E	D	O	M	A	R		
K	I	T	T	S	B	A	M	O	R	I	V	E		
E	C	H	O	A	L	L	O	P	H	O	N	E	S	
R	A	E	R	Y	E	N	A	T	O	S				
G	M	E	N	R	I	P	P	A	R	T				
A	T	R	E	E	T	I	A	M	E	A	T	S		
C	H	A	R	L	I	E	M	C	C	A	R	T	H	W
C	O	I	L	D	R	E	A	O	I	T	E	M		
T	U	N	E	S	I	D	L	E						

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE Australian Inland State Championships, an event with no American equivalent, came to a surprising end in Melbourne on August 19, New South Wales, which has long been dominant, seemed likely to sweep the board but wound up in second place in all three events.

The Women's Team title went to Western Australia, which will stage the 1988 World Team Championships in Perth. The Youth Team title, for players under 30, went to the capital, Canberra, which has independent representation. And Queensland came from behind to win the Open title, thanks in part to brilliant play by Paul Lavings of Brisbane on the diagrammed deal.

His overall one of trump was a slight overbid, influenced by his ownership of three aces and a likely double stop in spades. He allowed East to win the first trick with the spade queen, and won the continuation with the jack.

He led a club to the queen, and East won with the ace and knocked out the spade ace. A club to the king collected to the jack, and the club ten was cashed before testing diamonds. When this failed to break, Lavings was able to lead the last club from dummy to endplay West. The heart jack scored the ninth trick, and Queensland gained 10 tricks. The same contract failed in the replay.

Sydney	Zurich	Toronto	Tokyo	Sao Paulo	Shanghai	Moscow	Stockholm
ANZ 4.4%	Alfa Laval 112.00	1000 P&G 225.00	Alcon 110.00	Alfa Laval 112.00	Alfa Laval 112.00	Alfa Laval 112.00	Alfa Laval 112.00
BHP 4.5%	Alm Invest 112.00	1000 P&G 225.00	Alcon 110.00	Alfa Laval 112.00	Alfa Laval 112.00	Alfa Laval 112.00	Alfa Laval 112.00
Commonwealth 4.5%	Alm Invest 112.00	1000 P&G 225.00	Alcon 110.00	Alfa Laval 112.00	Alfa Laval 112.00	Alfa Laval 112.00	Alfa Laval 112.00
Westpac 4.5%	Alm Invest 112.00	1000 P&G 225.00	Alcon 110.00	Alfa Laval 112.00	Alfa Laval 112.00	Alfa Laval 112.00	Alfa Laval 112.00

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SPORTS

Olympics Promise World-Record Performances in Track

More gold medals, 42, will be awarded in the Olympic track and field meet than in any other sport in the Games. And if any of the last 18 months are any indication, many of them will go for new world records.

The American men could sweep the 200, the 400 and the 800-meter hurdles, and possibly the 100 if Ben Johnson of Canada is not running well.

He has also long-jumped the farthest, 28 feet 9 inches (8.76 meters). Besides Johnson in the 100, Lewis's biggest challengers will be some of his teammates, including Joe DeLoach and Calvin Smith in the 200 and Larry Myricks in the long jump.

1,500; only Paula Ivan of Romania has a better time this season. The East Germans, who won the most medals, 31, of any country at the world championships, may find it difficult to equal that number in the Olympics, but they will be impressive, especially the women. Drechsler is their foremost athlete, a likely medalist in the 200 and the long jump. She will probably also run the 100 and the 400-meter relay team.

well at any distance, except for Jens Peter Herold in the 1,500. Thomas Schönlebe, who upset Reynolds in the 400 at the world championships last year, has run only 44.62, and that was at altitude.

The East German male standouts are more likely to be Ulf Timmermann in the shot-put, Jürgen Schult in the discus (both world record-holders) and Torsten Voss in the decathlon.

favorite in the two events he plans to enter, the 800 and the 1,500, but will find formidable challenges in the 800 from Gray, Steve Cram of Britain and José Luis Barbosa of Brazil, and in the 1,500 from Cram, Peter Elliott of Britain, Steve Scott of the United States and Abdi Bile, the world champion from Somalia, whose has been hampered by a sprained ankle most of the summer.

As Its Soccer Declines, England Only Dithers

LONDON — What on earth is wrong with the English? The question echoes wherever soccer is discussed, England, you may recall, began the European Championship as second favorite to win and, after losing three consecutive games, left before the semifinals. It wasn't just a defeat. England's ranking was lousy. Skill for skill, the team belongs now to the second rank of quality sides in the world.

What amazes so many is that we English have forgotten how to lose with anything approaching honor. Where was the fight, the spirit, the running power that normally covers our technical inadequacies?

There was the good grace to admit that England, in the autumn of her glory, had been out-run by Irish cousins and beaten by Dutch and Soviet teams that were Europe's finest? Why can't the Brits do as everyone else must: study, adapt and humbly get back to the drawing board to try to avoid embarrassment next time around?

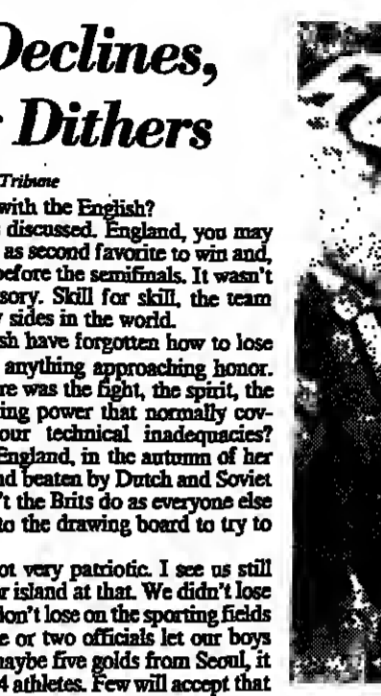
So many questions. My viewpoint is not very patriotic. I see us still believing in an island apart. A superior island at that. We didn't lose our empire, we liberated our colonies. We don't lose our colonies because others are better, but because one or two officials let our boys down. When Great Britain brings home maybe five golds from Seoul, it will be because someone sent the wrong 384 athletes. Few will accept that five might truly reflect our sporting worth.

So it is with soccer, which we gave to the world, but now spend a depressing amount of time trying to get our ball back. When things go more wrong than usual the critics bay for a scapegoat. All summer the knives have been out for the team manager, Bobby Robson.

Now I am no apologist for the highly-paid Robson. He is an honest man, an enthusiastic man wrapped up in his job. The trouble is, he frets and the fear is transmitted to the players. His nervous disposition is on a par with that of Helmut Schön, the West German team trainer who taught us more about soccer than we'll ever learn elsewhere.

Schön's chronic foreboding made him a target before the 1974 World Cup. He had a stomach ulcer, he walked his pet dog in the woods "because he never criticizes." On the eve of the final in Munich, one newspaper filled its front page with Schön's profile, rain dripping from beret and a handgrip lock. "Is this," asked the headline, "the face of a leader?" It was. Schön would, of course, have had a hard time losing with Franz Beckenbauer, Gerd Müller, Wolfgang Overath and so many other players like them.

There lies the rub for Robson. He doesn't have great players. The detractors calling for his head are those shouting that English league soccer is more feeble, less imaginative than ever.



Herschel Walker, although stopped this time, ran for 149 yards and a touchdown Monday night.

Walker Runs Cowboys Past Cardinals, 17-14

TEMPE, Arizona — Herschel Walker ran for 149 yards Monday night as the Dallas Cowboys won, 17-14, spoiling the regular-season home debut of the Phoenix Cardinals in the National Football League.

Dallas quarterback Steve Pelluer completed 12 of 24 passes for 162 yards, with a 47-yard throw to Michael Irvin setting their team's first touchdown, with 4:35 left in the first half. A late hit by Leonard Smith moved the ball to the three, from where Walker ran around right end to score on the next play.

The Cowboys made it 17-7 on an 81-yard drive that ended with a one-yard scoring plunge by Pelluer with 5:23 left. Walker carried the ball on nine of the 13 plays in that march, gaining 58 yards.

The Cardinals, for the second straight week, out-gained their opponents, 396 yards to 352. However, the Cardinals again self-destructed, failing to score three times when they had the ball inside the Dallas 30. They also blew a chance to score when a fake field-goal attempt failed on the final play of the first half.



Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

Scoreboard

Table with columns for Baseball and Football. Includes sub-sections for 'Monday's Major League Line Scores' and 'Major League Standings'.

Baseball

Table showing baseball scores for various teams including Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, etc.

Football

Table showing football scores for various teams including Dallas, Houston, Kansas City, etc.

Seoul Drops Move to Limit Long Parade

SEOUL — Olympic organizers said Tuesday, after U.S. athletes had threatened a boycott if limits were imposed, that all athletes could march in the showcase parade at the opening ceremonies.

"Any athlete who wants to take part in the parade and ceremonies can do so," the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee said. "It is their right."

The U.S. Olympic Committee and many of its 611 athletes were upset by what one of its officials said were plans to limit the parade to 8,000 marchers.

Athletes from other nations expressed dismay as well, and the Australians said they would have ignored limits.

Eric G. Dennis, the U.S. mission chief, said a note received last week proposed the 8,000 limit, while holding larger teams to 42 to 44 percent of their total. For the United States, with the largest team in Olympic history, that would mean a maximum of about 300 marchers, with some 500 others left to watch on television or in the stands. About 13,000 athletes are expected to compete in Seoul.

There have been limits placed on the number of marchers in previous Games but never so drastic.

Robert D. Espeeth, a member of the U.S. rowing team, earlier had said: "We're all going in there. Either we all march or none of us do."

A U.S. official said that to deny an athlete a chance to march in the procession would mean taking away "the culmination of the Olympic dream itself."

Carter's Homer in 9th Beats Pirates, Making Mets' Magic Number 10

NEW YORK — Gary Carter hit a home run with one out in the ninth inning Monday night to give the New York Mets a 5-2 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates, which reduced the Mets' magic number to one.

The Mets' fifth straight victory, and their 15th in 19 games, put them 11 games ahead of the second-place Pirates.

"They are the best team in the league," said the Pirates' manager, Jim Leyland. "Ask all the other managers. They will tell you the same thing."

Jeff Robinson, who relieved starter Doug Drake, got Howard Johnson to foul out on third base, but Carter hit his 11th homer this year and his 302d in the major leagues.

"I hit it on the sweet part of the bat," said Carter, hitting only 246 this season, with just 46 runs batted in. But, he added, when center fielder Andy Van Slyke "went back to the warning track, I said 'get out, get out.'"

"This means a lot to me. I haven't had the year I wanted to have, and we're closing in on the division and contributing means an awful lot."

Rookie Gregg Jefferies, who earlier in the day was named the NL player of the week, doubled twice and singled twice in four at-bats to raise his average to .461 since joining the Mets on Aug. 30.

The Mets had tied at 2 in the sixth, when Mookie Wilson led off with a single, took third on Jefferies' single and scored on Dave Magadan's single. It was Wilson's 564th run scored, a club record.

Lafleur: He's Comin' Back

NEW YORK Times Service — TROIS-RIVIERES, Quebec — Guy Lafleur has shown enough moments of brilliance in his first two days of a comeback to become a serious candidate for a job with the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League.

Doubts about Lafleur's ability as a skater and shooter at age 37 — and after two years of retirement — were erased the first day of training camp here.

The International Olympic Committee adopted a resolution Tuesday under which anyone caught trafficking in illegal drugs could be banned from the Games for life.

But later Tuesday the Seoul committee said it was all a misunderstanding. While acknowledging that it and the International Olympic Committee "have been looking at ways to reduce the time it would take to hold the largest ever parade of Olympic athletes and officials," it said that all athletes could march.

It said the maximum of 8,000 marchers was based on the number of athletes and officials scheduled to be in Seoul by opening day, Saturday. There already are almost 8,500 in the Olympic Village.

The International Olympic Committee adopted a resolution Tuesday under which anyone caught trafficking in illegal drugs could be banned from the Games for life.

About 60 percent of the tickets to the Games were sold by Tuesday, with gymnastics, judo, synchronized diving, swimming and cycling the most popular sports. The Associated Press reported from Seoul.

Baseball field hockey, canoeing and rowing had the most tickets available, the committee said. Baseball had 72 percent of its tickets unsold, field hockey and canoeing 66 percent, and rowing 62 percent.

Sidelines

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Hank Stram, a broadcaster and former NFL coach, was in stable condition Tuesday after undergoing open heart surgery at an Indianapolis hospital, a spokesman said.

Tom White, a spokesman for Methodist Hospital, said Stram underwent a four-hour operation to replace an aortic valve with an artificial one. The surgery was performed by Dr. Harold Hallbrook.

Stram, 65, was hospitalized Saturday after complaining of dizziness. He was in Indianapolis to cover the Colts' game against the Chicago Bears on Sunday for CBS Radio.

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Colonial League, expanding from six members to eight, has added Army and Fordham, and is to become an all-sports conference in 1990 rather than only a football league.

Army will remain a Division I-A independent in football, but will join the Colonial in other sports. Fordham will be allowed to continue athletic scholarships, which others do not grant, in basketball.

Quotable — Darrell Royal, former University of Texas football coach: "I see only a big difference in players today. They write more books." (LAT)

Advertisement for Blancpain watches, featuring a watch image and the text 'BLANCPAIN SINCE 1735 THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A QUARTZ BLANCPAIN WATCH. AND THERE NEVER WILL BE.'

Advertisement for Goly Films & Stahl, featuring a watch image and the text 'GOLY FILMS & STAHL'.

Advertisement for Escorts & Guides, listing various services and contact information for different locations like London, Paris, and Rome.

Advertisement for International Classified, listing various services and contact information for different locations like London, Paris, and Rome.

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Advertisement for Sidelines, listing various services and contact information for different locations like London, Paris, and Rome.

Advertisement for Surgery for Stram, listing various services and contact information for different locations like London, Paris, and Rome.

Advertisement for Transition, listing various services and contact information for different locations like London, Paris, and Rome.

Advertisement for Regency, listing various services and contact information for different locations like London, Paris, and Rome.

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OBSERVER

Political Paradise

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK—Michael Dukakis is president.
The competence is intense. Car repairs are done right the first time. Plumbers who say they will be there tomorrow actually arrive tomorrow. Because of their overall superiority, Detroit automobiles become the biggest-selling item in Japan since raw fish. Faced with ruin, Japan has to sell huge chunks of the United States back to Americans at incredible discounts.
George Bush is president. Patriotism reaches record-breaking depths. President and Mrs. Bush appear daily at the start of all three networks' breakfast television shows to lead the nation in the Pledge of Allegiance.
After its repainting, the White House is officially renamed the Red, White and Blue House.
Michael Dukakis is president. Common sense breaks out all over Latin America. In Panama, General Noriega suddenly realizes he has been behaving odiously, quits the dictatorship and enters a monastery.
Sandinista leaders consent to elections and, upon being defeated by lovers of Madisonian democracy, quit government to devote themselves to improving the quality of Nicaraguan Little League baseball.
George Bush is president. International communism reels. Latin American Reds, fearing that President Bush will give them the Grenada treatment if they get uppity, abandon politics to become stockbrokers, run fast-food franchises, and audition for acting jobs in major commercials.
At the thought of going up against Bush, the Russians would like to quake and quail but confine themselves to quaking, for fear that Bush, mistaking quaking for body language designed to make fun of his vice president, may recite the Pledge of Allegiance in Red Square.
Michael Dukakis is president. Absolutely fascinating jobs break out all over the United States, paying \$52.65 per hour and up.
Millions of people once doomed to spend their lives serving freshly thawed hamburgers for the minimum wage find top-dollar employment teaching CIA spies to tamper, conducting autopsies on rare zoological specimens, measuring tem-

perature variations in the Caribbean islands and designing artificial volcanoes for theme parks.
George Bush is president. The United States is wallowing in jobs. The president's plan for creating 30 million new jobs is cut back only because the country lacks 30 million new people to take them.
Under the revised job-creation program, the number of new jobs is matched precisely to the number of new people coming on line.
The United States is the first country in the universe where a new job is born simultaneously with every newborn citizen.
Michael Dukakis is president. The United States is waiting to learn its plan for dealing with the federal deficit.
He did not discuss it during the campaign. Some say he had no plan. Others say he had a secret plan, just like Richard Nixon's famous secret plan for ending the Vietnam War. After Nixon's election, the United States waited four years to see the secret plan applied for the first time. It was not until Nixon's second term that he prematurely less disclosure spill its chance of succeeding, the United States elected him again.
Now the United States waits to learn if President Dukakis has a plan for cutting the deficit. If so, it is a very secret plan. Only the president knows it, and some say even he refuses to tell himself in on the secret for fear that if he is trapped by Iranian terrorists and subjected to torture, he might blurt out the monstrous word, "taxes."
George Bush is president. The problem of the federal deficit is being vigorously dealt with. People clever enough to know what a capital gain is and well-beeled enough to get one are enjoying the Bush capital-gains tax reduction. People too dim or unmoneied to enjoy this lovely tax cut are happy too, however, because President Bush has not raised anybody's taxes, and he never will.
The big increase in the deficit that might result from his costly new child-care program, his commitment to "Star Wars" and his tax cut for the capital-gains set doesn't dare occur.
That's because George Bush is president. If the deficit doesn't shape up, he will recite the Pledge of Allegiance at it. The deficit has read his lips.

New York Times Service

Richard Goodwin's America

By Jim Naughton
WASHINGTON—On the way to breakfast, Richard Goodwin mentions that his own writing habits are similar to those of his friend Norman Mailer. Before the coffee cups have been filled he mentions that Peter Brook once sent him a three-page single-spaced letter on the craft of playwriting. The name of William Shaw, the former New Yorker editor, comes up just before Goodwin's bagel arrives. He loves Goodwin's play, but can't make any promises.
Goodwin had an eminently droppable name two decades ago when he was an aide and speech writer for John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Eugene J. McCarthy and Robert F. Kennedy. But he doesn't miss the White House.
"I have no desire to go back into that building. I mean I've done it. I did it. I know what it can do and what it can't do and I was able to move into writing." His White House experiences, he says, have "enabled me to focus much more on writing and literature and the ways I really feel I'm better suited for life."
And yet, in the 20 years that Goodwin, 56, has pursued this second career, he remains best known as an adviser and speech writer for the last generation of presidential liberal leaders. "Remembering America," his recently released memoir of the '60s, is the first major piece of writing he has published since "The American Condition" sank with barely a ripple in 1974.
The new book promises to do better. The reviews have been marginally favorable. '60s nostalgia is in vogue and Goodwin's contention that LBJ suffered from paranoia has roused Johnson loyalists to outpourings of newsworthy indignation. But there is something self-defeating in this enterprise. The book is likely to impede Goodwin's efforts to establish a literary reputation precisely as much as it reinvigorates his standing as a political celebrity.
It was Goodwin who, on just eight hours' notice, crafted the speech that Johnson delivered to a joint session of Congress in introducing the Voting Rights Act of 1965, a speech that civil rights opponent, Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, called the best he had heard a president give. But the war in Vietnam precipitated Goodwin's break with Johnson and sent him first to New Hampshire to work for McCarthy and later on what he calls "the last crusade" with Bobby Kennedy.
For Goodwin, America is still defined by the bitter experience of Vietnam. "The war led to the abandonment of the Great Society and created a sense of impotence in people," he says. He wrote this memoir to "at least remind people that we once thought we had the capacity to shape the society and improve it."



Goodwin: Democratic left is issues.

The best material in the book is anecdotal: the story of how Goodwin helped break open the quiz-show scandals of the late '50s; the account of his controversial secret meeting with Che Guevara; the comic tableau of LBJ, the great white whale, outlining his ideas for the Great Society while skinny-dipping in the White House pool with Goodwin and top aide Bill D. Moyers.
But the book is handicapped by being an odds with its author's own sense of how life was convulsed in the '60s. "All those important movements for social change, they began under duress," he says. Yet "Remembering America" conveys exactly the opposite impression. This is largely a book about powerful men talking with their advisers about how they should handle the forces set in motion by ordinary Americans.
What Goodwin says does not quite jibe with the impression he conveys in his book. "The mistakes that I had made or the things that I had been involved in," he says, "they really didn't matter much anymore. I didn't feel the need to get back at anybody."
Dean Rusk, McGeorge Bundy, each zealously savaged, might dispute that point. So might readers who bog down in the lengthy excerpts from speeches Goodwin wrote, as well as those disturbed by occasional references to his personal conquests.
The most controversial section describes LBJ's descent into what the author suggests was mental illness. The material is not so new as the controversy surrounding it seems to suggest. Doris Kearns Goodwin includes a

description of Johnson's "delusional" behavior in her biography of Johnson and attributes it to a footnote to the man who is now her husband, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., in his biography of Robert F. Kennedy, also reports Goodwin's contention that Johnson was beyond reason regarding the war. But this is the first time anyone has attempted to make the case for clinical paranoia. While admitting that he is not qualified to make a psychiatric diagnosis, Goodwin writes: "There is no question in my mind that both the atmosphere of the White House and the decisions taken until 1965 were affected by the periodic disruptions of Lyndon Johnson's mind and spirit." Regarding the Vietnam war, Goodwin writes that Johnson had lost his capacity "to distinguish what was real from what he wished to believe."
Goodwin says he consulted a psychiatrist about the president's condition and that Moyers did, too. This revelation sparked several exchanges of public sniping. Johnson's friends and advisers said that Goodwin never understood the president or that he made this claim to sell books. George E. Reedy, a former Johnson press secretary, said that Johnson wasn't paranoid although he had periods of intense nervousness. Moyers has said he will write about the events of those years himself someday.
"If they'd rather say he gave the orders that killed 50,000 Americans and [caused] 100,000 casualties and massacred millions of people in Southeast Asia coldly and rationally and sanely and they think he's better off that way, fine, let them say it," Goodwin responds.
"The war swept the Democrats out," he says. "There was an economic downturn with end of the postwar expansion. Meanwhile all this period of time the right wing is building up an ideological base, whether it is at the Hoover Institution and all the rest. And they are establishing a foundation on which to run. And Reagan ran on it and they are the only people who have such a foundation. The former Democratic left is issues. And it's mindless too."
And no longer as glamorous as Camelot. Goodwin attended Brookline High School at roughly the same time as a young man named Michael S. Dukakis. "He was like he is now, a nice, competent, decent fellow," Goodwin says. This is praise so faint as to be barely audible.
Goodwin's wife Doris followed her biography of Johnson with a well-received family history, "The Kennedys and the Fitzgeralds," a book which is now in the process of becoming a television mini-series. The Goodwins' 12-year-old son Michael makes his acting debut. "He plays Joe Jr. and beats up Jack," the proud father says. "So any kind of secret fantasies I might have had can be taken out through my son."

PEOPLE

Jarre Still Undaunted

Jean-Michel Jarre, the French composer, is seeking a new London location for his fireworks, music and laser show. A Sept. 24 performance in the docklands was banned by authorities who were concerned about traffic jams and the impact on ambulances and fire services. An estimated 90,000 tickets have been sold. "I'm definitely committed more than ever to do a show in this country," he said in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corp. Accompanied by his wife, Charlotte Rasmaling, he urged patrons to keep their tickets.
CBS and ABC are each hoping to get their two-hour movies about Libera on the air first this fall. ABC's movie, "Libera," starring Andrew Robinson as the performer and Rue McClanahan as his mother, has already completed filming and is now being hurriedly edited in order to be on the air Oct. 2. CBS's movie, tentatively titled "Libera," with Victor Garber as Libera and Maureen Stapleton as his mother, is still in production in Montreal and has no broadcast date yet. "Libera was show business incarnate," said Bill Wells, the director of motion pictures for television at CBS. "People either loved him or hated him. I think that strong polarization of opinion makes for strong ratings."



Jarre Still Undaunted

Dame Gwyneth Jones outgung everyone in the title role of Giuseppe Puccini's "Turandot" to open the season and a new era at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. Jeremy Isaacs, the new general director, presented the Welsh soprano with the house's silver medal to mark her debut there 25 years ago. "You never once have not given us your best," said Isaacs, who took over from Sir John Tooley on Sept. 1.
Ringo Starr has won a court order to halt the auction of a 1965 bass drum bearing the Beatles' logo. The drum had been expected to attract £30,000 (\$50,000) in a rock 'n' roll memorabilia sale at Sotheby's. The catalog said the drum had been given to George Peckham, who worked in the group's Apple Recording studios.
Hugh Hefner, the founder of Playboy magazine, is retiring in November and is giving his daughter, Christie, full command of the business empire he built. Hefner, 62, is working on his autobiography, for which Playboy Enterprises, Inc., said it will receive "a substantial seven-figure advance" from Bantam Books Inc. Hefner will become chairman emeritus and editor-in-chief of Playboy magazine. He also will remain the major stockholder.

It's been 43 years since Hard Hatfield made the haunting movie, "The Picture of Dorian Gray" from the Oscar Wilde novel, in which the evil and aging of the central character over appears on his face, but only on a cursed painting he keeps in a locked room. Hard Hatfield, now filming "The ABB" in Baltimore, was in the American Film Institute in Washington for an annual rights benefit. The 70-year-old actor surprised the audience after a screening of the movie by rolling onto the stage in a wheelchair. Then he leaped from the chair, saying, "People usually think I'm dead anyway so I thought I'd give you a little surprise."
Barry Sadler, 46, who composed the "Ballad of the Green Berets," was listed in critical condition at a Nashville, Tennessee veterans' hospital after being shot in the head during an apparent robbery attempt in Guatemala City, Guatemala. Sadler was flown to the hospital so he could get proper medical care, a spokesman said.

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER. Appears on page 6. Includes sections for Personal Messages, Announcements, and various international services.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. Real estate listings for Great Britain, Monaco, Paris, and other international locations. Includes sections for Announcements, Holidays & Travel, and Real Estate.

EMPLOYMENT. General positions wanted, executive assistants, and other job openings. Includes sections for Domestic Positions and Educational Positions.

AUTOMOBILE MARKET. Listings for cars, vans, and other vehicles. Includes sections for Autos Tax Free, Mercedes-Benz, and Auto Rentals.

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